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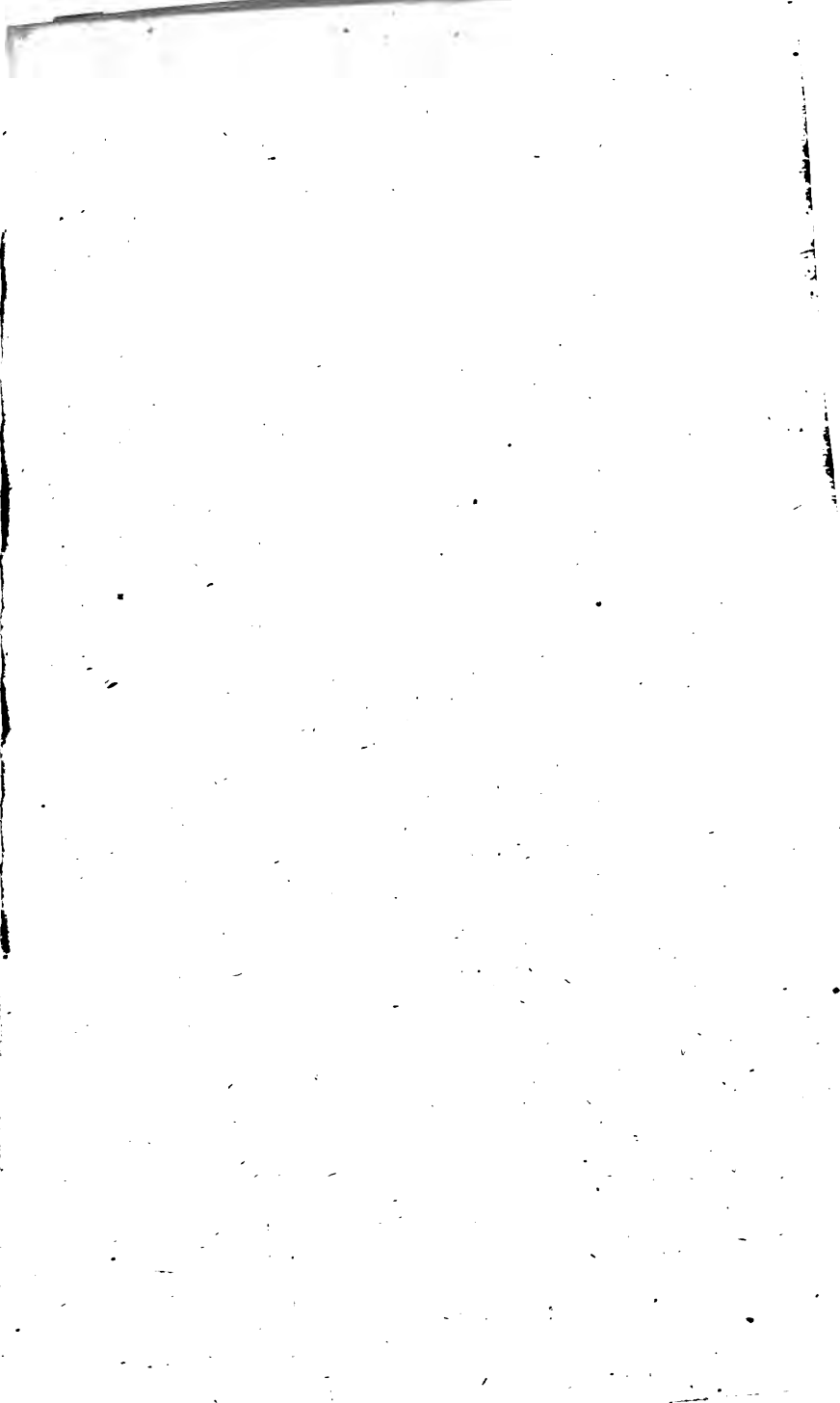
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1527







# SECTIONUM CONICARUM

## *ELEMENTA* NOVA METHODO DEMONSTRATA.

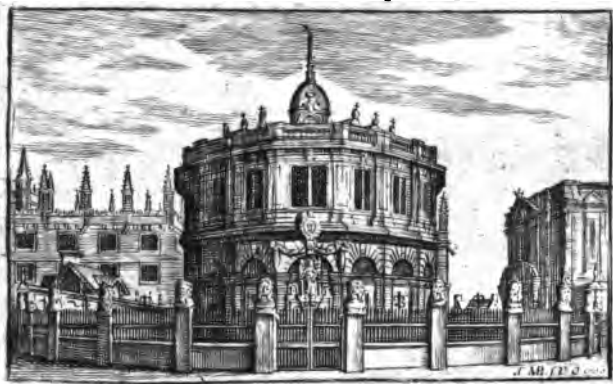
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Authore JACOBO MILNES, A. M. Rectore de  
INGESTRE in Agro STAFFORDIENSI.

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*Emendata, Plurimisque in locis aucta & illustrata.*

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CELEBERRIMÆ  
A C A D E M I Æ  
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O X O N I E N S I  
IN USUM  
STUDIOSÆ JUVENTUTIS  
OPUSCULUM HOC

Humillime D.

JACOBUS MILNES.

THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TO THE DIRECTOR

OF THE BUREAU

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# PRÆFATIO.

**I**N hisce Elementis concinnandis id potissimum  
egi, ut præcipuas Sectionum Conicarum pro-  
prietates, quàm possem breviter & dilucidè, de-  
monstratas darem.

Cui proposito me, aliquà ex parte, satisfecisse  
spero. Novà quippe argumentum hoc tractandi me-  
thodo excogitatà, partimque propositiones haud pau-  
cas (quarum præcipuus usus hactenus in eo stetit  
quoddà aliarum demonstrationibus inservierint) rese-  
cando, partim quæ seorsim demonstrari solent gene-  
ralibus theorematibus includendo, aut alias ex aliis,  
corollariorum vice, levi operà deducendo, ex utilio-  
ribus plerasque haud magno propositionum numero  
complexus sum. Ordine verò naturali easdem dis-  
ponendo, effeci, ut minori molimine, & simplici  
apparatu demonstrarentur, & à præcedentibus subse-  
quentes quasi sponte emanent, non vi aut coactè  
eruantur.

Porro proprietatum specie diversarum affinitates,  
mutuasque ad invicem relationes, & quemadmodum,  
pro certis quibusdam punctorum rectorumve positio-  
nibus, in se mutuo transeant, passim (additis scholiis)  
annotavi: Ut cum de earum veritate non uno modo  
constiterit, & penitiùs perspectæ sint, & memoriæ  
altius imprimantur.

Nequid

*Nequid autem absque causâ idoneâ innovasse viderer, quoties instituti ratio aliud non exegit, P. de la Hire demonstrationes integras adhibui; Ex hujus enim Viri Cl. opere maximo materies nostra magnâ ex parte desumpta est. Non pauca tamen proprio Marte inventa, quæque alibi (quod sciam) baud extant, hîc illîc interspersa sunt, quæ eruditus lector facile dignoscet, ut iis recensendis immorandum non sit.*

*Hæc breviter de opere hoc in genere dicta sunt. In hæc verò secundâ editione prioris menda typographica (nimis crebra) tollenda curavi, quæ obscuriora erant, aut lectorem quovismodo morari possent, elucidavi; demptis quibusdam generaliora substitui; plurimæque, quæ ad operis complementum desiderari visa sunt, locis congruis inserui. Ex ultimo hoc genere speciatim sunt quæ continentur in propositionibus 35. & 36. partis I. & earum corollariis, quibus (uti & prop. 4. par. 5. quæ hinc pendet) materiam suppeditavit incomparabilis viri D. H. Newton Principiorum Liber I. quæ etiam in prop. ultimâ part. 2. cujus demonstrationem elegantiorẽ quam alibi facile reperies, mecum pridem communicavit Vir Cl. Jo. Keill. A. M. nunc Savilianus Astronomiæ Professor dignissimus; quæ denique in propositionum 5. 6. & 9. part. 4. corollariis, & ejusdem partis prop. 7. & 11. cum earum corollariis, & totâ ferè parte quintâ, quam quasi ab integro recudi; ut alia multa taceam quæ singula enumerando prolixus essem.*

*Quod secunda hæc editio tam correctâ prodierit, curâ debetur docti ac ingenui Juvenis, & matheleos admodum studiosi, Martini Benson Aedis Christi Alumni, qui libenter typothetarum sphalmata corrigendi*

*rigendi munus in se suscepit, cuique, eo nomine, & à me, & à lectoribus, gratia meritò habenda est.*

*Ut lectores candidè mentem meam interpretari, & siquid levius admissum, utpote siquid (salvâ veritate) minus commodè enunciatum, aut inconcinnius demonstratum fuerit, id mihi ignoscere velint, obnixè oro; quorum commodis siquo pacto inservierim, studii & laboris mei mercedem satî amplam me reportasse existimabo.*

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CORRI.

## CORRIGENDA.

Pag. 2. lin. 18. pro *diverso* lege *diversum*. p. 32. in marg. pro 23. 93.  
p. 33. l. 7. dele *Idem* in *Hyperbola* intelligi.

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## ADDENDA.

Pag. 31. lin. 17. lege *ordinata*, vel *contingens ordinatis parallela*, habeatur &c. ib. l. 19. *recta per centrum intra* &c. p. 23. l. 30. *parallelae sunt*, [vel si *BI, CI parallelae* nisi erit (per coroll. 3. & 6. prop. 15.) *BT=VC*, adeoque *BC parallela TV*] unde &c.

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### *Tabula sic locanda.*

Tab.	Pag.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
1	8	6	26	11	58	16	86
2	10	7	38	12	64	17	88
3	16	8	42	13	66	18	96
4	18	9	48	14	72	19	106
5	22	10	54	15	82	20	116

# P A R S I.

## S E C T I O I.

### *Definitiones.*

I. **S**I recta linea  $AE$  per punctum quodvis  $A$  extra *Fig. 1, 2.*  
circuli  $BDEC$  planum positum utrinque in-  
finite extensa, manente puncto  $A$ , per totam  
circuli peripheriam circumagatur; Binæ hujusmodi  
motu genitæ superficies figillatim *Conicæ superficies* ap-  
pellantur.

II. Conjunctim vero *Superficies ad verticem oppositæ*;  
vel simpliciter *Superficies oppositæ*.

III. Punctum  $A$  *Vertex* dicitur.

IV. Circulus  $BDEC$  *Basis*.

V. Recta  $AC$  per verticem  $A$  & basis centrum  $C$   
utrinque infinite producta *Axis*.

VI. Solidum superficie conicâ & basi contentum *Co-*  
*nus* dicitur.

VII. Et quidem, si axis ad basim rectus fuerit, *Co-*  
*nus Rectus*. 1.

VIII. Si inclinatus, *Conus Scalenus*. 2.

IX. Communis plani alicujus cum superficie conicâ  
intersectio,  *Sectio Conica* dicitur.

*Corollarium* def. 1. Recta per punctum quodvis in  
utrâvis superficie & verticem ducta, tota est in eâdem  
superficie; Productaque ultra verticem est in superficie  
opposita.

### Propositio I. Theorema I.

*Recta linea  $AE$  per verticem  $A$  ducta ad quodvis pun-*  
*ctum  $E$  intra utramvis superficierum oppositarum,*  
3.  
 $A$   
*quantumvis*

quantumvis utrinque producta, intra superficies conicas continetur. Rectaque per verticem  $A$  ducta ad quodlibet punctum  $G$  extra utramque superficiem, quantumvis producta, extra utramque superficiem manet.

Hæc propositio clarioꝝ est quam ut demonstratione egeat.

Prop. II. Theor. II.

4. Si per Coni verticem  $A$  transeat planum  $ABC$ , secans utcumque Conicas superficies; Easdem in duabus rectis  $AB$ ,  $AC$  secabit.

Sit intersectio plani secantis & plani basis recta  $BC$ , & à punctis  $B$ ,  $C$ , in quibus hæc occurrit basis peripheriæ, ad verticem  $A$  ductæ intelligantur rectæ  $BA$ ,  $CA$ ; Erunt hæc tum in plano secante, tum (per Coroll. præced.) in superficiebus Conicis, hoc est, sunt plani & superficierum intersectiones. Porro ab  $A$  ad punctum quodvis  $F$  in basis peripheria, à  $B$  &  $C$  diverso, ducatur recta  $AF$ ; Erit hæc ubique extra planum  $ABC$ ; hoc est, planum  $ABC$  superficiebus Conicis solummodo in rectis  $AB$ ,  $BC$  occurrit.

Prop. III. Theor. III.

5. Recta linea  $ED$  conjungens bina quæcunque puncta  $E$ ,  $D$ , in eadem conica superficie sumpta, modo non sint in eadem recta per verticem, tota cadit intra superficiem conicam, producta vero utrinque extra eandem; & neutri superficierum oppositarum amplius occurrit.
6. Contra, Recta  $ED$  conjungens bina quæcunque puncta  $E$ ,  $D$ , in oppositis superficiebus, modo non in eadem recta per verticem, cadit extra utramque superficiem, productaque utrinque intra utramque transit, neutrique earum amplius occurrit.

Nam ductis rectis  $AE$ ,  $AD$ , & productis (si opus) in  $C$ ,  $B$ , Planum per  $AEC$ ,  $ADB$ , in quo  $DE$  sita est;



est, non occurrit superficiei vel superficiebus opposi-  
tis nisi in rectis  $AEC$ ,  $ADB$ ; unde recta  $DE$  non  
occurrit ipsis nisi in punctis  $D$ ,  $E$ . In priore vero casu 5  
planum anguli  $DAE$ , proindeque recta  $DE$ , est intra  
superficiem conicam; productaque utrinque extra ean-  
dem cadet. In posteriore planum anguli  $DAE$  est ex- 6  
tra utramque superficierum oppositarum, proindeque  
& recta  $DE$ ; producta vero utrinque intra utramque  
transibit.

Si puncta  $D$ ,  $E$  sint in eadem recta per verticem, erit  
recta ipsas conjungens (per *Coroll.* præced.) in ipsis su-  
perficiibus conicis.

Prop. IV. Theor. IV.

*Si circum qui basis est Coni contingat recta  $DE$  in  $D$ ,  
& Coni autem vertice  $A$  ad contactum  $D$  agatur recta 7.  
 $AD$ ; Planum  $ADE$  per utramque rectam produ-  
ctum superficiei conicæ solummodo in recta  $AD$  oc-  
currit. Hujusmodi vero occurfus Contactus dicitur.*

Recta  $AD$  tum superficiei conicæ, tum plano  $ADB$   
communis est; Cum vero, præter  $D$ , quodvis punctum  
 $F$  in baseos peripheria sit extra rectam  $DE$ , Erit etiam,  
præter  $DA$ , quævis alia recta  $FA$  in superficie Conica  
extra planum  $ADE$ ; unde liquet propositum.

*Coroll. 1.* Hinc & ex def. 1. liquet planum  $ADE$   
productum superficiem oppositam in  $DA$  producta con-  
tingere.

*Coroll. 2.* Hinc etiam patet methodus Ducendi pla-  
num quod superficiem Conicam in data recta  $AD$  con-  
tingat. Ductâ nempe in plano baseos rectâ  $DE$  peri-  
pheriam ejus in  $D$  contingente, Actoque per  $AD$ ,  $DE$   
plano  $ADE$ , proposito satisfiet.

*Coroll. 3.* Præter  $ADE$ , aliud planum secundum  
 $AD$  superficiem conicam non contingit. Nam inter-  
sectio ejus cum basi hujus peripheriam secabit; unde &  
planum ipsum superficiem conicam secabit, hoc est,  
non contingeret.

Prop. V. Problema I.

8. *Per rectam AC, per coni verticem A extra superficiem ejus utcunque ductam, Planum ducere quod superficiem conicam contingat.*

Per AC agatur utcunque planum, secans basim in GH, Cui recta AC (cum in eodem sit plano) occurreret, vel erit parallela.

1°. Occurrat in E; A puncto E baseos peripheriam contingat ex utraque parte recta ED; Connexa AD, Erit ADE planum quæsitum.

Transit enim per AC, & (per præced.) superficiem conicam contingit.

9. 2°. Sit AC parallela GH; Bisectione GH in M, erectaque, ex utraque parte, ad GH perpendiculari MD, factaque DE parallela GH, & connexa AD; Erit iterum ADE planum quæsitum.

Nam (ob  $AC \parallel GH \parallel DE$ ) erit AC in plano ADE; Continget vero DE baseos peripheriam in D; unde (per præced.) planum ADE conicam superficiem continget.

Coroll. Liquet bina tantum plana per AC superficiem conicam contingere; Ex utraque scilicet parte plani AGH unum.

Prop. VI. Theor. V.

10. *Recta quævis ED, rectæ cuius AB per verticem A in ipsa superficie conica ductæ, parallela, (modo non sit in plano superficies in AB contingente) Uni tantum superficierum oppositarum, idque in unico puncto E, occurrit; Hoc est, ex una parte, tota est extra utramque superficiem; Ex altera, tota intra illam continetur in qua punctum E situm est.*

Planum per parallelas AB, ED, secet superficies in c AC; Hoc planum BAC, in quo recta ED sita est, non occurrit superficierum, nisi in AB, c AC; Rectaque

que  $ED$  ( ob parallelismum ) non occurrit rectæ  $AB$  ;  
Occurrit tamen necessariò rectæ  $cAC$  alicubi in  $E$ , ma-  
netque ex una parte puncti  $E$  intra angulum  $BAC$ , ex  
altera intra angulum qui est huic deinceps ; Unde &c.

*Coroll.* Liquet planum per  $DE$ , plano secundum  
 $AB$  superficiem conicam tangenti, parallelum, superfi-  
ciei oppositæ non occurrere.

Prop. VII. Theor. VI.

*Omnis recta EF, rectæ cuius AD per verticem A ductæ, atque intra superficies conicas cadenti, paral-  
lela, utrique superficiæ oppositæ occurrit alicubi in  
E, F. Omnisque recta EF, per punctum quodvis  
E in utraque superficie ducta, rectæ cuius per verti-  
cem AD extra superficies cadenti, parallela, Eidem  
superficiæ occurrit denud in F; Excepto duntaxat  
casu ubi punctum E fuerit in una rectarum secun-  
dum quas plana per AD superficies contingunt.*

11.  
12.

Per  $AD$  & rectam  $EF$  transeat planum, secans co-  
nicas superficies in  $BAb, cAC$ , quod semper fieri  
posse, nisi in casu memorato, plus satis manifestum est ;  
Cum  $AD$  cadat intra angulum  $BAC$ , vel  $BAc$ , Recta  
 $EF$  quæ est ipsi  $AD$  parallela, & in eodem cum ipsa  
plano, occurreret necessariò utrique  $AB, AC$  alicubi in  
 $E, F$  ; Eritque in priori quidem casu occursum alter  
 $F$  in  $AB$  producta, hoc est, erunt  $E, F$ , in superficiebus  
oppositis.

Sin punctum  $E$ , in posteriori casu, sit in recta se-  
cundum quam planum per  $AD$  superficies conicas con-  
tingit, manifestum est planum per  $AD$  & punctum  $E$   
conicas superficies non secare, & rectam  $EF \parallel AD$   
esse in plano superficies conicas secundum rectam  
 $AEC$  contingente.

13.

*Coroll. 1.* Hinc & per prop. 3. ulterius liquet Rectam  
 $EF$ , nisi in punctis  $E, F$ , neutri superficieum opposi-  
tarum amplius occurrere.

11.  
12.

*Coroll. 2.* Omne planum per huiusmodi rectam  $EF$ ,  
in

11.

12. in priori casu, secabit utramque superficiem; Et in posteriori, si per  $AD$  transeat planum quodvis, extra utramque superficiem cadens, planum per  $EF$  huic parallelum, superficiem conicam, in qua punctum  $E$  sumptum est, secabit ex omni parte; superficiem tamen oppositam non occurret.

Prop. VIII. Theor. VII.

14. Si alterutra superficierum oppositarum plano secetur plana bases parallela, Erit facta sectio  $EGFL$  Circuli circumferentia.

Secetur Conus utcumque per axem duobus planis, facientibus triangula  $ABD$ ,  $AIK$ , quæ (si opus producta) occurrant plano Sectionis in  $GHL$ ,  $EHF$ ; Ob plana parallela, erunt triangula  $AHF$ ,  $ACK$ , uti etiam  $AHL$ ,  $ACD$  similia: Quare

$$AH:AC::HL:CD$$

$$\& AH:AC::HF:CK; \text{ unde}$$

$HL:HF::CD:CK$ . Est vero  $C$  baseos centrum, Unde  $CD=CK$ , ergo  $\& HL=HF$ . Pari modo ostendetur  $GH=HF$ ; & similiter in quavis alia intersectione plani  $EGFL$  cum plano per axem. Est ergo sectio  $EGFL$  circuli circumferentia, cujus centrum  $H$ .

Prop. IX. Theor. VIII.

15. Si Conus scalenus  $ABCL$  secetur plano per axem, & ad basim recto, faciente triangulum  $ABL$ ; Resectoque utcumque ab angulo  $BAL$  triangulo  $ADI$ , triangulo  $ALB$  simili, sed subcontrarie posito, (i. e. ut sit Ang.  $ALB=ADI$ ) secetur iterum Conus plano per  $DI$ , ad trianguli  $ABL$  planum recto, Erit facta in superficie conica sectio  $DKIF$  circuli circumferentia. Dicitur autem  $DKIF$  Sectio Subcontraria.

Per ipsius  $DI$  punctum quodvis  $G$  agatur recta  $EGH$ , ipsi  $BL$  parallela, Per quam transeat planum ad

ad planum trianguli rectum, proindeque basi parallelum, faciens (per præced.) in superficie conica circuli circumferentiam FEKH, planumque per DI secans in recta FGK; Erit (propter planum per axem) recta EH circuli FEKH diameter; Et (propter utriusque sectionis planum ad planum trianguli rectum) erit eorum intersectio KGF ad utramque DG, EG perpendicularis; Est itaque (propter circulum)  $EG \times GH = GFq = GKq$ ; Sunt vero (propter Ang. AID = AEH, & DGE = HGI) triangula DGE, HGI similia; Unde  $DG:GH::EG:GI$ ; Ergo  $DG \times GI = EG \times GH =$  (prius)  $GFq = GKq$ ; Sunt ergo puncta F, K ad circuli peripheriam, cujus diameter DI. Idemque erit de quovis alio puncto in recta DI. Est igitur DKIF Circuli circumferentia.

Prop. X. Theor. IX.

*Si in superficie conica, a plano quovis basi non parallelo, fiat sectio DFIK, quæ sit circuli circumferentia, Erit eadem sectio subcontraria.* 15.

Planum basi parallelum faciat circulum EKHf, secans planum circuli DFIK in KGF; sitque circuli EKHf diameter EGH ad KGF perpendicularis; Tranfuit hæc per axem, eritque  $KG = GF$ . Per rectam EGH, & conï axem transeat planum, secans planum circuli DFIK, in DGI, & basim in BL || EH; Erit (ob circulos)  $EG \times GH = GKq = GFq = DG \times GI$ ; Ergo  $EG:DG::GI:GH$ ; Unde Triangula DGE, HGI similia. & ang. DEG = HIG. Si jam manente plano per axem ABL prius ducto, intelligantur quotcunque circuli EKHf à planis basi parallelis facti; Erunt horum planorum cum plano per axem intersectiones EGH, circulorum EKHf diametri; & (ob planorum parallelismum, & rectam EGH, ad FGK prius perpendicularem) ad respectivas eorum intersectiones. FGK cum plano circuli DFIK perpendiculares, easque ideo bisecabunt; Hoc est, recta  
DI

DI (quæ est in eodem plano per axem) eas omnes bisecabit, & propterea est diameter, & ad easdem perpendicularis. Recta itaque FGK ad utramque DI, HE perpendicularis est; proindeque planum per axem tam ad planum circuli EFHK, (hoc est ad basim,) quam ad planum circuli DFIK rectum est. Unde liquet propositum.

*Coroll.* Hinc nisi Sectio conica vel sit sectio subcontraria, vel fiat à plano basi parallelo, non erit circuli circumferentia.

Lemma 1.

16. *Si duorum planorum ABE, BCF, cum plano aliquo tertio, intersectiones AD, CF sint parallele; Erit etiam mutua ipsorum intersectio BE ipsis AD, CF parallela.*

Secentur utcumque hæc tria plana à duobus planis inter se parallelis, quorum intersectiones constituent triangula ACB, DEF; Erunt (ob plana parallela) trianguli ABC latera AC, AB, BC, trianguli DEF lateribus DF, DE, EF, respective parallela; Unde anguli parallelis lateribus contenti erunt æquales: Sed (ob parallelas rectas)  $AC = DF$ ; adeoque ipsa triangula æqualia, & similia. Ergo  $CB = FE$ , ac propterea  $BE \parallel CF \parallel AD$ .

Definitiones.

17. 1. Si Conus ABC plano ADE utcumque per verticem sectus, rursus plano secetur plano ADE parallelo; Erit facta in illius superficie sectio FGH HYPERBOLA; cujus planum productum, superficiiei oppositæ occurrens, faciet ejusdem nominis sectionem fgh; Hæ vero binæ conjunctim *Sectiones oppositæ* vocantur.
18. 2. Si per Coni verticem A, extraque illius superficiem, (hoc est illam nec secans nec tangens) transeat utcumque planum DAE; Seceturque iterum conus plano

plano, plano D A E parallelo; Facta in illius superficiei sectio F H G E L L I P S I S dicitur.

3. Quod si planum A D E conici superficiem contingat, seceturque conus plano, plano A D E parallelo; Facta in illius superficiei sectio F H G dicitur P A R A B O L A. 19.

*Coroll. 1.* Hyperbola, & Parabola (cum conum in circuitu non secant) spatium non claudunt, & continuato Cono, simul in infinitum continuantur. Ellipsis vero Conum ambit, & in se revoluta spatium undique claudit.

*Coroll. 2.* Liqueat Circuli circumferentiam Ellipsis esse annumerandam. Nam si planum D A E per verticem sit plano basis, vel sectionis subcontrariæ parallelum, Planum huic parallelum faciet in superficie conici Circuli circumferentiam. Ideoque sub nomine vel sectionis conicæ in genere, vel Ellipseos in specie, etiam Circuli circumferentiam comprehensam intelligat lector. Quod semel monitum sufficiat.

*Coroll. 3.* Recta conjungens bina quæcunque puncta in sectione Conicâ, tota cadit intra sectionem, productaque utrinque extra eandem cadit, neque ei aut sectioni oppositæ amplius occurrit. Patet per prop. 3.

*Coroll. 4.* Conjungens bina puncta, in oppositis sectionibus sumpta, cadit extra sectiones; productaque utrinque intra utramque deinceps continetur, Neutriusque earum amplius occurrit. Patet per prop. 3.

*Coroll. 5.* Unde Recta linea sectioni conicæ, vel sectæ opp. in pluribus quam duobus punctis non occurrit.

Prop. XI. Theor. X.

*Communis intersectio I L plani alicujus A M N, superficiei conicæ tangentis, cum plano sectionis conicæ F I G, in unico puncto I sectioni occurrit, totaque extra sectionem cadit. Hujusmodi autem occurusus Contactus dicitur.* 20.

Nam planum A M N nisi in rectâ A I M superficiei  
B Conicæ

Conicæ non occurrit; Unde recta  $IL$ , quæ est in plano  $AMN$ , nisi in puncto  $I$ , ubi rectam  $AIM$  interfecat, sectioni non occurrit; Planum vero  $AIM$  cadit extra superficiem conicam, proindeque & recta  $IL$  extra sectionem.

20. *Coroll. 1.* Præter  $IL$  alia recta in puncto  $I$  sectionem non contingit. Nam erit hujusmodi recta necessario in alio plano per  $AM$ , ab  $AMN$  diverso; quod (per *Coroll. 3. prop. 4.*) Conum non contingit, i. e. secat, proindeque hæc recta sectionem secabit.

21. 22. *Coroll. 2.* Dux quælibet  $IL$ ,  $MN$  Hyperbolam vel parabolam contingentes, necessario concurrunt. Nam (iisdem manentibus quæ in definitionibus) si dicantur parallelæ, erit planorum  $AIL$ ,  $AMN$  contingentes formantium intersectio  $AB$  (per *Lemma 1.*) ipsa  $IL$ ,  $MN$  parallela, ideoque in ipso plano  $ADE$ , quod sectionis plano est parallelum. Sed in hyperbola (per *Coroll. prop. 5.*) aliud adhuc planum per  $AB$  (nempe ex altera parte plani  $ADE$ ) potest conum contingere; Et in Parabola ipsum  $ADE$  conum contingit; Tria igitur plana per unam eandemque rectam  $AB$  Conum contingunt, quod (per *Coroll. prop. 5.*) fieri nequit.

23. *Coroll. 3.* In Ellipsi vero, & oppositis sectionibus,  
24. Contingenti cuivis  $IL$ , erit alia aliqua contingens  $i\ell$  parallela. Sit  $AB$  recta secundum quam planum  $AIL$  secat planum  $DAE$ ; si per  $AB$  agatur aliud planum (per *prop. 5.*) tangens conicas superficies, formabit hoc contingentem  $i\ell$ ; Estque (ob plana parallela)  $AB \parallel IL$ , unde (per *Lem. 1.*)  $IL \parallel i\ell$ .

*Coroll. 4.* Contingens Hyperbolam  $IL$  quantumvis producta sectioni oppositæ non occurrit. Nam planum  $AIL$  in quo recta  $IL$  sita est, non occurrit superficiebus nisi in  $AI$ ; nec recta  $IL$  rectæ  $AI$  nisi in  $I$ .

*Coroll. 5.* Rectæ parallelæ duabus plures, Ellipsin vel Sectiones opp. non contingunt. Secus plana per eandem rectam per verticem, duobus plura, conum contingerent.

Prop.



## Prop. XII. Theor. XI.

- Isdem positis quæ in definitionibus præcedentibus; In* 25.  
*utravis sectionum oppositarum, recta quævis IK*  
*facta à plano per utramvis AD, vel AE, & punctum*  
*quodvis I in sectione, ducto, planumque sectionis in*  
*IK secante, in unico hoc puncto I sectioni occurrit; &*  
*ex unâ parte tota intra sectionem continetur; ex al-*  
*terâ vero manet tota extra utramque sectionum oppo-*  
*sitarum. Similiter, in Parabolâ, recta IK facta à* 26.  
*plano per AE & punctum quodvis I in sectione*  
*ducto, sectioni in unico hoc puncto I occurrit; manet-*  
*que ex unâ parte intra, ex altera extra sectionem.*
2. *At præter istiusmodi rectas IK, Quævis alia IL per* 25.  
*punctum quodvis I sectionis, in plano sectionis, ducta,* 26.  
*Sectioni, vel sectionibus oppositis in binis punctis I, L*  
*occurrit, vel saltem sectionem contingit.*

Ob plana parallela erit  $IK \parallel AD$  vel  $AE$ ; unde patet pars 1 per prop. 6.

2. Cum (ob plana parallela) rectæ omnes  $IK$  sint rectæ  $AE$ , vel  $AD$ , & sibi invicem parallelæ; recta  $IL$  non erit ipsi  $AD$ , vel  $AE$  parallela; Proindeque planum per  $IL$  & conî vericem non secabit planum  $ADE$  in  $AD$  vel  $AE$ , sed aliâs in  $AB$ , quæ in hyperbolâ quidem potest cadere vel intra Ang.  $DAB$ , id est intra superficies Conicas; quo in casu (per prop. 7.) recta  $IL$  huic parallela, occurreret superficiei oppositæ, hoc est, occurreret Sectioni oppositæ: Vel extra; quo in casu (per eandem prop.) occurreret denuo eidem sectioni, vel erit in plano superficiem contingente, i. e. Sectionem continget.

In Parabolâ erit  $AB$  semper extra superficies conicas; Unde  $IL$  (per prop. 7.) vel sectioni denuo occurreret, vel eandem continget.

In Ellipsi, manifestum est (ex prop. 7.)  $IL$  per punctum quodvis in sectione  $I$  ductam eidem denuo occurrere, 27.

currere, vel saltem sectionem in eodem puncto I contingere.

28. *Coroll.* Hinc si per punctum quodvis B in sectione

29. conicâ vel utrâvis sectionum oppositarum, ducatur recta

30. BC, quæ sit rectæ cuius I L quæ sectioni vel sectioni-

31. nibus oppositis in duobus punctis occurrit; vel quæ

*Supple unum casum sectionum oppositarum.* sectionem, vel alterutram sectionum oppositarum contingit, parallela; Eadem vel sectioni denuo, vel sectioni oppositæ occurreret in C, vel saltem sectionem contingeret. Nam eo ipso, quod parallela sit rectæ I L, liquet non esse ex rectarum I K numero; eademque erit ipsius, atque F L ratio.

### Prop. XIII. Theor. XII.

32. *Positis iis quæ in Hyperbolæ & oppositarum sectionum definitione; Si duo plana ADI, AEK superficies conicas secundum rectas D A d, E A e tangantia, planum sectionum productum secant in rectis I M i, K M k; Dico rectas I M i, K M k quantumvis productas neutri sectionum oppositarum occurrere.*

Nam superficies conicæ, (in quibus sectiones sitæ sunt) & plana tangentia (in quibus sunt rectæ I M i, K M k) sibi mutuo non occurrunt nisi in rectis D A d, E A e, quæ (ob plana parallela) sunt extra planum sectionum; Igitur rectæ I M i, K M k sectionibus non occurrunt.

*Def.* Petito ex re nomine, huiusmodi rectæ vocantur *Asymptoti*.

32. *Coroll.* 1. Omnis recta A B in plano sectionum op-

33. positarum utrivis asymptoto parallela, uni sectionum oppositarum idque in unico puncto B occurrit, manetque ex una parte intra, ex altera extra sectionem. Nam

in cono huiusmodi recta utrivis I M, vel K M parallela, erit (ob plana parallela) etiam rectæ D A vel E A parallela; Unde liquet per prop. 6.

32. *Coroll.* 2. Omnis recta M C per asymptotum occursum

sum M intra angulum I M K ducta, Atque omnis recta DE, quæ ad plagas sectionum oppositarum secat utramque asymptotum, producta utrique sectionum oppositarum occurret. Nam in cono erunt necessario parallelæ rectis aliquibus in plano DAE, intra Ang. DAE cadentibus, unde patet per prop. 7. 33.

*Coroll. 3.* Recta OHN hyperbolam utcumque in H contingens producta utrique asymptoto occurret in O, N extra earum occursum M, & ad easdem partes cum sectione. Nam si dicatur transire per M, vel eas ad plagas oppositas secare, vel earum alteri parallelam esse, per jam ostensa secabit sectionem; Restatque solummodo casus propositus. 34.

*Coroll. 4.* Unde quæ binæ OHN, ABC eandem hyperbolam contingunt, concurrunt necessario in D, intra angulum OMN asymptotis contentum. Quæ vero OHN, a bc oppositas sectiones contingunt, productæ concurrunt intra Angulum aMN, vel cMO qui est angulo OMN deinceps; Vel saltem sunt inter se parallelæ. 35.

*Coroll. 5.* Recta BC conjungens bina puncta in hyperbola B, C, utrique asymptoto occurrit ad easdem partes cum sectione; Nam si earum uni parallela sit, occurret sectioni in unico puncto (per *Coroll. 1.*) contra hypothesin. Sin utrique occurrat, sed ad partes oppositas, sectioni oppositæ occurret (per *Coroll. 2.*) unde sectionibus oppositis in tribus punctis occurret quod (per *Coroll. 5. ad def. præced.*) fieri nequit. 36.

*Coroll. 6.* Hyperbola & asymptoti quantumvis productæ non concurrunt, propius tamen ad se invicem accedunt quam pro dato quovis intervallo. Dato, ab utraque asymptoto MA, intervallo AB, ductæque BD eidem asymptoto parallelæ, secabit hæc (per *Coroll. 1.*) sectionem alibi in C; Unde liquet propositum. 37.

*Coroll. 7.* Ex jam ostensis hoc quoque manifestum est, Pro vario situ puncti H (in *Coroll. 3.*) respectu puncti M, punctorum N, O alterum ad punctum M accedere recedente altero, prout ad has vel illas partes punctum 34.

Atum H abierit; At vero eorum neutrum prius puncto M coincidere, quam punctum contactus H ad distantiam infinitam migraverit; Quo in casu contingens OHN in asymptoton degenerat; Vel quod idem est, Asymptotos ad punctum ab M infinite distans sectionem contingit.

Prop. XIV. Theor. XIII.

38. *Isdem positis, quæ in precedentibus; sit IFGK plani hyperbolæ, vel sectionum oppositarum, intersectio cum plano basis, occurrens asymptotis in I, K, sectioni vero in F, G; Si, per punctum quodvis in utravis sectionum oppositarum H, agatur recta OHN, rectæ IK parallela, asymptotis occurrens in O, N, & sectioni denud in R, vel eandem fortè in H contingens; Dico  $IF \times FK = KG \times GI = OH \times HN = NR \times RO$ .*

Planum basis in quo est recta IK, planumque per ON huic parallelum, facient in superficie conicâ circumscriptâ circumferentias DFGE, PHRQ, quas eorundem planorum intersectiones cum planis, asymptotos formantibus, viz. DI, EK, PO, QN contingent in D, E, P, Q; & ob plana parallela erit  $DI = PO$  &  $EK = QN$ ; Si contingentes coeant in L, l, erit (ob circumulum)  $LE = LD$ ,  $lQ = lP$ , unde (ob sim. triang.)  $LI = LK$ , &  $lO = lN$ , i. e.  $EK = DI =$  (prius)  $PO = QN$ ; erit ergo  $EKq =$  (ob circumulum)  $KG \times KF = DIq = IF \times IG = POq = OH \times OR = QNq = NR \times NH$ : Cum sit autem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} IF \times IG \\ IF \times IK - IF \times GK \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} GK \times KF \\ GK \times IK - IF \times GK \end{array} \right.$$

erit  $IF \times IK = GK \times IK$ , i. e.  $IF = GK$ ; Parique modo erit  $OH = RN$ ; Unde  $IF \times IG = IF \times FK = KG \times GI = OH \times OR = OH \times HN = NR \times RO$ .

Si contingentes sint parallele, erit (ob parallelas rectas)  $DI = EK = QN = PO$ . eodemque prorsus modo procedit demonstratio.

Si

Si  $OHN$  contingat hyperbolam, continget & circum-  
lun; Unde  $PO = OH = QN = NH$ , &  $POq =$   
 $OHq = QNq = NHq = OH \times NH = DIq =$  (ut  
prius)  $IF \times FK = KG \times GI$ .

*Scholium.* Ostendi posset  $IF = GK$ , ductâ per  $L$  diamet-  
tro  $LST$ , vel (si contingentes sint parallelæ) diametro  
his parallelâ, bisecante  $DE$  in  $S$ , proindeque  $IK$  &  $FG$   
in  $T$ ; unde  $IF = GK$ ; parique modo  $OH = RN$ ;  
vel (in casu contactûs)  $OH = HN$ . Et, quoad cate-  
ra, demonstratio esset eadem.

Prop. XV. Theor. XIV.

*In Hyperbola vel sectionibus oppositis, si binæ quælibet* 39.  
*rectæ inter se parallelæ, & vel utraque ad eandem* 40.  
*Sectionem, vel utraque ad oppositas, vel singulæ ad*  
*singulas, utrinque in punctis B, C, F, G, terminatæ;*  
*vel quarum una vel utraque sectionem, vel sectiones*  
*oppositas contingit ut in C, G, si opus productæ, utri-*  
*que asymptoto occurrant in A, D, E, H; Dico rectan-*  
*gula AB x BD, EF x FH, CD x CA, GH x GE esse*  
*sibi invicem æqualia.*

Si hæ rectæ parallelæ sint intersectioni plani sectio-  
nis cum plano basis, hæc propositio non differt à  
præcedenti; Sin minus, per punctorum  $B, C, G, F$  bi-  
næ quælibet ex. gr.  $C, G$  agantur ad asymptotos us-  
que rectæ  $ICK, LGQ$ , quæ intersectioni plani se-  
ctionis cum plano basis parallelæ intelligantur; Erunt  
itaque (ob rectas parallelas) triangula  $DCK, HGQ$   
similia; uti etiam  $ICA, LGE$  Unde

$$IC : CA :: LG : GE \&$$

$CK : CD :: GQ : GH$  ductisque in se ordina-  
tim antecedentibus & consequentibus, erit  $IC \times CK :$   
 $CA \times CD :: LG \times GQ : GE \times GH$ . sed  $IC \times CK =$   
(per Prop. præced.)  $LG \times GQ$ ; Ergo  $CA \times CD =$   
 $GE \times GH$ . Pari omnino modo (Actis per reliqua pun-  
cta  $B, F$  rectis, ipsis  $ICK, LGQ$  parallelis) demon-  
strabitur  $AB \times BD = CD \times CA = EF \times FH$ , & c.

*Coroll. 1.* Hinc  $CD = BA$ , nam

$$AB \times BD \quad 39.$$

39.  $AB \times BD$  } =  $CD \times CA$   
 40.  $AB \times BC + AB \times CD$  } =  $CD \times BC + DC \times AB$ ,  
 demptoque communi, erit  $AB \times BC = CD \times BC$ , *i. e.*  
 $AB = CD$ . Eodem modo  $EF = GH$ .  
 39. 40. *Coroll. 2.* Unde  $AB \times AC = AB \times BD = EF \times FH$   
 $= EF \times EG$ . &c.  
 41. *Coroll. 3.* Recta  $ACD$  sectionem in  $C$  contingens, &  
 ad asymptotos in  $A, D$  terminata à contactu  $C$  biseçatur.  
 Nam  $AB$  ubique  $= CD$ ; & in hoc casu coincidunt  
 42. puncta  $B, C$ . Similiter si  $BC$  ad sectiones oppositas ter-  
 minata per asymptotòn occursum transeat, ibidem bise-  
 cabitur. Nam  $CD$  ubique  $= AB$ , *i. e.*  $CA = DB$ ;  
 & in hoc casu coincidunt  $A, D$ .  
 41. *Coroll. 4.* Unde in casibus Corollarii 3<sup>ii</sup> erit  $EF \times FH$   
 42.  $= ACq = BDq$  &c.  
 43. *Coroll. 5.* Coroll. 3<sup>m</sup>. valet conversim. Nempe si re-  
 cta  $ACD$  ad asymptotos in  $A, D$  terminata & sectioni  
 occurrens in  $C$  ibidem biseçetur, eadem sectionem in  
 $C$  continget. Nam si sectioni denuo occurrat in  $B$ , erit  
 42.  $AC = BD = CD$ , hoc est, punctum  $B$  non erit à  
 puncto  $C$  diversum. Similiter si  $CB$  ad asymptoton in  
 $D$  biseçetur, Erit  $D$  communis asymptotòn occursum.  
 44. *Coroll. 6.* Binæ rectæ sectiones oppositas contingentes  
 inter se parallelæ & ad asymptotos terminatæ  $dca$ ,  
 $DCA$ , sunt æquales. Nam  $dca \times ca = DC \times CA$  &  
 $dc = ca$ ,  $DC = CA$ .  
 44. *Coroll. 7.* Conjungens tactus contingentium paralle-  
 larum  $Cc$  per asymptotòn occursum  $M$  transit. Nam  
 per  $M$  ductâ  $CM$  & productâ; Hæc, ob  $AD$  in  $C$  bi-  
 sectam, biseçabit huic parallelam  $ad$ , hoc est, transibit  
 per  $c$ , unde non erit à  $Cc$  diversa.

Lemma 2.

45. *In rectâ  $AD$  factâ utcumque  $AB = CD$ , sumptoque in*  
 46. *eadem quovis puncto  $E$ ; Si  $E$  cadat inter  $B$ , &*  
 47.  *$C$ , dico*  
 $BE \times EC = AE \times ED - AC \times CD$ ; vel  
 $BE \times$

$$BE \times EC + AC \times CD = AE \times ED. \text{ vel } \&c.$$

2. Si E cadat inter C, & D, vel (quod eodem redit) inter A, & B, erit

$$BE \times EC = AC \times CD - AE \times ED; \text{ vel}$$

$$BE \times EC + AE \times ED = AC \times CD. \&c.$$

3. Si E sit in AD productâ, erit

$$BE \times EC = AE \times ED + AC \times CD; \text{ vel}$$

$$BE \times EC - AE \times ED = AC \times CD. \&c.$$

Nam in primo casu

$$AE \times ED = AB \times EC + AB \times CD + BE \times EC + BE \times CD \quad 45.$$

$$AC \times CD = AB \times CD + BE \times CD + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} EC \times CD \\ EC \times AB \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Unde } AE \times ED - AC \times CD = BE \times EC.$$

In secundo casu,

$$AC \times CD = AB \times ED + BC \times ED + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} AB \times CE \\ CD \times CE \end{array} \right\} + BC \times CE, \quad 46.$$

$$AE \times ED = AB \times ED + BC \times ED + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CE \times ED \\ CE \times CD - CEq; \end{array} \right.$$

Unde

$$AC \times CD - AE \times ED = BC \times CE + CEq = BE \times EC.$$

In tertio casu,

$$BE \times EC = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC \times DE + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CD \times DE \\ AB \times DE \end{array} \right\} + DEq + CD \times DE \\ AE \times ED \end{array} \right\} \quad 47.$$

$$+ \left\{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CDq \\ AB \times CD \end{array} \right\} + BC \times CD \right\} \\ AC \times CD.$$

Schol. Coincidentibus punctis B, C, in primo casu coincidit his punctum E, & evanescit BE x EC.

Coincidentibus vero B, C, transit casus secundus in illum 5, El. 2. tertius in 6, El. 2. ut cuius obivium. 48.  
49.

Prop. XVI. Theor. XV.

50. 51. In Hyperbola & sectionibus oppositis, si binæ quælibet  
 52. 53. rectæ KN, ST, vel utraque ad eandem sectionem,  
 54. 55. vel utraque ad oppositas, vel singulæ ad singulas, vel  
 56. altera ad eandem, altera ad oppositas in K, N; S, T,  
 utrinque terminatæ, & si opus productæ, sibi mutuo  
 occurrant in E, & utrique asymptoto in R, V, M, L; Dico  
 $KM \times MN : LN \times MN :: RT \times TV :: KE \times EN : SE \times ET$ .

57. 58. 2. Idem erit de quadratis hujusmodi rectarum, quoties  
 59. 60. harum una vel utraque sectionem, vel utramque se-  
 ctionum oppositarum, contingit, vel harum una per  
 asymptotum occursum transit.

50. 51. Per utriusvis rectarum NK utrunlibet occursum  
 52. &c. cum sectione N, agatur recta XNY, rectæ alteri ST  
 parallela, asymptotis occurrens in X, Y; erunt triangula  
 LNY, LER similia, uti etiam MNX, MEV; Unde  
 $LE : LN :: ER : NY$

$ME : MN :: EV : NX$ . Ductisque &c.

$LE \times ME : LN \times MN :: ER \times EV : NY \times NX$  id est  
 (per lemma præced.) pro vario situ puncti E, & per  
 prop. 15. cum Coroll. 2.

$$\begin{array}{l} KE \times EN + KM \times MN \\ KM \times MN - KE \times EN \\ KE \times EN - KM \times MN \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} LN \times MN \\ \text{id est} \\ KM \times MN \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SE \times ET + RT \times TV \\ RT \times TV - SE \times ET \\ SE \times ET - RT \times TV \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} NY \times NX \\ \text{id est} \\ RT \times TV \end{array} \right\}$$

Unde in primo & secundo casu div. in tertio comp.  
 $KE \times EN : KM \times MN :: SE \times ET : RT \times TV$ , unde  
 alternando liquet propositum.

2. Ostenfum est in parte prima  $KM \times MN : RT \times TV :: KE \times EN : SE \times ET$ : unde coeuntibus punctis  
 K & N, T & S vel M & L &c. erit

Fig. 57. 58.  $KMq : RT \times TV :: KEq : SE \times ET$ .

Fig. 60.  $KMq : RT \times TV :: KE \times EN : SE \times ET$ .

Fig. 59.  $KMq : RTq :: KEq : TEq$ . Et sic in  
 cæteris casibus.

Scholium. Coeuntibus punctis K, N; S, T &c. Lem-  
 ma



ma præcedens in hac demonstratione adhibitum non differt à 5, vel 6, El. 2, ut supra adnotavimus.

*Coroll.* Si angulus asymptotón rectus intelligatur, & 56.  
 rectarum una KN, parallela sit, vel coincidat rectæ  
 alicui ACB per asymptotón occursum C transeunti,  
 altera vero ST parallela rectæ DB in occurfu rectæ  
 AB unam sectionum oppositarum contingenti; Erit  
 $KE \times EN = SE \times ET$ . Nam ob ang. rect. & DB =  
 BI, erit per 31. El. 3<sup>iii</sup>.  $CBq = DBq$ , & (per *Coroll.* 4.  
 prop. 15.)  $RT \times TV = DBq$ , &  $KM \times MN = CBq$ .  
 & sic in cæteris casibus.

Prop. XVII. Theor. XVI.

*In Hyperbola & Sectionibus oppositis si Recta quævis* 61. 62.  
 AB ad eandem, vel ad oppositas sectiones utrinque 63. 64.  
 terminata, & si opus producta, Vel binæ quælibet 65.  
 rectæ AB, CD inter se parallele, & vel utraque ad <sup>Supple figu-</sup>  
 eandem sectionem, vel utraque ad oppositas, vel sin- <sup>ras reliquo-</sup>  
 gule ad singulas utrinque terminatæ, & si opus pro- <sup>rum casuum.</sup>  
 ductæ, Binis quibuscunque FG, IH inter se paralle-  
 lis, & vel utrisque ad eandem sectionem, vel utris-  
 que ad oppositas, vel singulis ad singulas utrinque ter-  
 minatis, & si opus productis utcunque occurrant, ut  
 in E, T, vel E, T, S, V punctis; Erunt rectangula  
 ex segmentis ejusdem rectæ, vel binarum inter se pa-  
 rallelarum, proportionalia rectangulis ex conterminis  
 segmentis binarum reliquarum, hoc est

$$AE \times EB : GE \times EF :: AT \times TB : IT \times TH, \&$$

$$AE \times EB : GE \times EF :: CV \times VD : HV \times VI. \&$$

sic de binis quibuscunque punctis.

2. Sin recta quævis AET utriusque asymptoto parallela, 66. 67.  
 sectioni in unico puncto A occurrens, binis istiusmodi <sup>Supple figu-</sup>  
 parallelis IHT, FGE occurrat in T, E; erit <sup>ras reliquo-</sup>  
<sup>rum casuum.</sup>

$$HT \times TI : GE \times EF :: TA : EA.$$

Eadem de rectarum contingentium quadratis intel-  
 lige.

Rectæ omnes ( si opus productæ ) occurrant afymptotis in O, P, Q, R &c. ut in figuris. Erit ex præcedenti

$$AE \times EB : GE \times EF :: AO \times OB : GK \times KF$$

$$\& AT \times TB : IT \times TH :: AO \times OB \left\{ \begin{array}{l} HM \times MI \\ GK \times KF \end{array} \right\}$$

Unde  $AE \times EB : GE \times EF :: AT \times TB : IT \times TH$ .  
Pari modo ob  $AO \times OB = CQ \times QD$  &  $GK \times KF = HM \times MI$  probabitur

$$AE \times EB : GE \times EF :: CV \times VD : HV \times VI$$

Nec aliter ratiocinabere de cæteris punctis; & in casibus contingentium.

66. 67. 2. Sit afymptotõn occurfus B, & connectatur BA, *Supple casus* Per puncta T, E ipsi BA parallelæ, agantur DTS, *diffos.* KEN; quæ occurrunt necessariò utrique afymptoto in D, S; K, N, adeoque (per Coroll. 2. prop. 13.) utrique sectionum oppositarum in O, P; L, M; sint vero K, D puncta in afymptoto ipsi AET parallela.

Erit (ob parallelas rectas)  $AB = DT = KE$  &  $BK = AE$ ,  $BD = AT$ .

Porro (ex priore parte, & ex lemmate 2.) erit in casu Figuræ 66,

$$HT \times TI : GE \times EF :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} OT \times TP \\ DT \times TS + OS \times SP \\ AB \times TS + ABq \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} LE \times EM \\ KE \times EN + LN \times NM \\ AB \times EN + ABq \end{array} \right\}$$

$$:: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} TS + AB \\ DS \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} EN + AB \\ NK \end{array} \right\} :: (\text{ob sim. triang.}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} DB \\ TA \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} KB \\ EA \end{array} \right\}$$

Nec aliter in casu contactûs.

Eodem modo, per Lemma 2. (pro vario situ punctorum T, E, mutatis mutandis) patebit in omnibus casibus.

### Prop. XVIII. Theor. XVII.

68. 69. *Quæ in Hyperbola, & sectionibus oppositis superiori*  
70. 71. *propositione ostendimus, propositum sit in Ellipsi &*  
72. *Parabola ostendere. Scilicet, (posito rectas RO, LM,*  
*parallelas, sectionique in R, O, L, M, occurrentes,*  
*rectis HF, YZ parallelis, & sectioni in H, F, Y, Z*  
*occurrentibus,*

*occurrentibus, in punctis G, E, X, V, occurrere,) erit*

$$GO \times GR : LE \times EM :: HG \times GF : HE \times EF$$

$$GO \times GR : HG \times GF :: LX \times XM : ZX \times XY$$

*& sic de binis quibuscvis punctis.*

2. *Sin Recta FH occurrens Parabolæ in unico puncto* 75.

*F, occurrat parallelis RGO, LEM, in G, E; erit* Supple reliquos casus.

$$FG : FE :: GO \times GR : LE \times EM.$$

*Eadem de contingentium quadratis intellige.*

In Ellipsi, vel Parabola in Conica superficie facta, 73. 74. sint rectæ eadem quæ in figuris 68, 69. &c. neglecta Supple casus reliquos. tantum in præsens recta ZY.

Per rectarum RO, LM alterutram RO, & coni verticem I transeat planum RIO, secans superficies conicas in rectis IR, IO; Secundum quas plana IRK, ION superficies contingant, se mutuo secantia in IT, & planum sectionis in RK, ON.

Per LM transeat planum, plano RIO parallelum, faciens sectiones oppositas LDMAS, secansque plana tangentia in rectis TK, TN quæ erunt propterea asymptoti.

Per HF & coni verticem I transeat planum, secans superficies conicas in rectis HIA, IDF, planum RIO in IG, planum sectionum in ABCDE, planaue asymptotos formantia in IB, IC.

In fig. 74. rectam IC, visitanda confusionis ergo non expressimus.

Recta AD est ad alteram, sive utramque sectionum oppositarum in A, D terminata, occurritque asymptotis in B, C.

Per punctum D, in plano sectionum oppositarum agatur, usque ad asymptotos, recta PDQ parallela KLEMN.

Ob plana parallela, & rectas parallelas PDQ, KLEMN, similia erunt triangula RGI, & PDB; GIO, & DCQ. Pariter HIG & HAE; FDE, & FIG, Unde

$$IG : DE :: GF : FE \text{ \& }$$

$$IG : AE :: HG :: HE \text{ Ductisque \&c.}$$

$$IGq : AE \times DE :: HG \times GF : HE \times FE. \text{ Rursum}$$

IG

$$IG : GO :: CD : DQ$$

$$IG : GR :: BD : DP \text{ Du&isque \&c.}$$

$$IGq : GO \times GR :: CD \times BD : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} DQ \times DP \\ KM \times MN \end{array} \right\}$$

:: (per prop. 16.)  $AE \times ED : LE \times EM$  & altern.

$$IGq : AE \times ED :: GO \times GR : LE \times EM :: (\text{prius})$$

$$HG \times GF : HE \times FE.$$

Probandum restat

68, 69.  $RG \times GO : HG \times GF :: LX \times XM : ZX \times XY$

70, 71. Jam vero ostendimus

72.  $RG \times GO : HG \times GF :: LE \times EM : HE \times EF$

*Supple reli-  
quos casus.* & pari ratione erit

$$LE \times EM : HE \times EF :: LX \times XM : ZX \times XY$$

unde

$$RG \times GO : HG \times GF :: LX \times XM : ZX \times XY$$

Pariter de punctis E, V. Nec aliter in rectis contin-  
gentibus

75. 2. Factis ut in priora parte. Cum recta FH re-  
Fig. 26. spondeat rectæ IK in fig. prop. 12, pro Parabola, recta

*supra.* IA quæ fit à plano per rectam FH & verticem I re-  
*Supple reli-  
quos casus.* spondebit rectæ AD in eadem figura; hoc est, erit  
FH parallela IA unde  $IG = AE$ .

Estque ob sim. triang.

$$FG : FE :: IG : DE :: IGq : IG \times DE = AE \times DE$$

ostendetur verò ut supra

$$IGq : AE \times DE :: GO \times GR : LE \times EM \text{ unde}$$

$$FG : FE :: GO \times GR : LE \times EM. \text{ Pariterque in}$$

casibus contactûs.

*Scholium.* Theorema hoc cum præcedenti licuisset  
simul unâ propositione complecti, eademque operâ è  
cono demonstrasse : Cum tamen in hyperbola & sectio-  
nibus opp. hæc proprietas etiam in plano se proderet,  
quo Tyronibus aliquatenus consultum esset, libuit seor-  
sim demonstrare.

## SECTION II.

### Prop. XIX. Theor. XVIII.

*In omni Sectione conica, & Sectionibus oppositis, si bi- 76. 77.  
nae rectae BI, CI contingentes sectionem, vel sectio- 78.  
nes oppositas in extremis rectae cujusvis BC, sectio- Tam Para-  
ni, vel sect. opp. in binis punctis B, C occurrentis, Ellipseos si-  
concurrant in I, (vel in Ellipsi & sect. opp. sint forte gura numero  
inter se parallelae) & ex utraque parte tactus com- 76 (per er-  
jungentis BC ducatur recta EF, ipsi BC parallela, rorem) defi-  
quae (si opus producta) occurrat sectioni, vel sectioni gnatur.  
oppositae, vel utrique sectionum oppositarum in binis  
punctis E, F, & rectis contingentibus in D, G; Dico  
DE = FG.*

**F**ACTA in superficie conica, sectione, vel sectionibus 79.  
oppositis, positisque ut in prioribus figuris. Per Pro Hyperb.  
coni verticem A ducantur AB, AC; Plana per rectas Parab. &  
AB, BI & AC, CI superficiem contingent. Ellipsi.

Per DEFG transeat planum, plano ABC paralle-  
lum, faciens sectionem vel sectiones EKF, & secans  
plana tangentialia in DH, HG; Erit EKF hyperbola,  
vel sectiones oppositae; eruntque HD, HG asymptoti,  
ac proinde DE = FG. Supple figu-  
ram sect. opp.

In Hyperbola & sectionibus oppositis, haec propo-  
sio in plano demonstrari potest in hunc modum.

Sint AV, AT asymptoti, occurrentes contingentibus  
(si opus productis) in T, V, rectae BC (si opus  
productae) in K, Y, & rectae DG in R, S; bisectaque  
BC in M, juncta IM [vel || BI, CI] secet EF in L. 77.  
78.

Per prop. 16, IBq : ICq :: BTq : VCq; ergo  
BC & TV parallelae sunt, unde (ob BM = MC)  
recta IM bisecabit connexam TV in Z.

Rursus (ob BX = YC & BM = MC) erit XM  
= MY

$\equiv MY$ ; si ergo per asymptotōn occursum A ducatur recta AM, hæc (propter parallelas XY, TV & bisectas in M, Z) transibit per Z, hoc est non differet ab IM primo ducta.

Jamque (ob  $BM = MC$ ), erit  $DL = LG$ ; & (ob  $XM = MY$ ) erit  $RL = LS$ ; unde  $DR = SG$ ; sed &  $RE = SF$ , unde  $DE = GF$ .

*Coroll. 1.*  $DF = GE$ .

*Coroll. 2.* Si (cocuntibus punctis E, F,) recta DG sectionem contingat, à tactu bisecabitur. Si vero puncta E, F sint ad sectiones oppositas, recta DG in contingentem abire non potest, ut ex supra dictis manifestum.

Prop. XX. Theor. XIX.

76. 77. *Isdem positis, Si per contingentium occursum I, & medium punctum M tactus conjungentis BC, ducatur recta IM; vel si contingentes sint parallelæ, per M ducatur IM ipsis contingentibus parallela, Hæc rectas omnes EF ipsi BC parallelas, & ad sectionem vel sectiones oppositas utrinque terminatas, bisariam secabit.*

78.  
Supple figuræ contingentium parallelarum.

Nam ob similia triang. IBC, IDG &  $BM = MC$ , erit etiam  $DL = LG$ ; estque (per præced.)  $DE = FG$ , &  $DF = GE$ , unde additis vel demptis æqualibus erit  $LE = LF$ .

Si contingentes sint parallelæ, erit  $BM = DL = MC = LG$  &c. ut prius.

*Def.* Rectæ IM hoc modo genitæ, atque infinite extensæ *Diametri* appellantur.

Ipsæ vero MC, vel MB, atque omnes his parallelæ LF, vel LE, intra sectionem, vel inter sectiones oppositas, dicuntur *Ordinatæ* ad diametrum IM.

*Coroll. 1.* Ob ordinatas sic bisectas in Hyperbola, & Parabola, (quarum curvæ post BC infinite se utrinque extendunt) diameter in unico tantum puncto H sectioni

sectioni occurrit ; In hyperbola tamen occurret, eadem de causa, sectioni oppositæ in K. Ellipsi occurret in binis punctis H, K. Inter sectiones oppositas neutri earum omnino occurrit.


*Def.* In Hyperbola, vel Sect. opp. & Ellipsi, Dia-76. 77.  
metri infinite extensæ pars HK *Diameter transversa*  
dicitur.

Et in omnibus sectionibus punctum H, vel K *Vertex* dicitur ; & in opp. Sect. & Ellipsi dicitur vertex K vertici H *Oppositus*, & vicissim.

In oppositis sectionibus Diametri HK utrique sectioni occurrentes vocantur Diametri *Determinatæ* ; 77.  
Diametri vero inter sectiones *Indeterminatæ*. Utriusque nominis ratio in aperto est. 78.

In omnibus sectionibus partes HM, HL, vel KM, 76.  
KL vocantur *Diametri Interceptæ* vel *Abscissæ*. 77.

*Coroll. 2.* In Hyperbola & Ellipsi ; cum sit  $BM \times MC = MCq$ ,  $EL \times LF = LFq$  erit ( per prop. 17. & 18. )  $KM \times MH : KL \times LH :: MCq : LFq$ . Et sic ubique.

*Coroll. 3.* In Parabola, cum Diametri in unico tantum puncto H sectioni occurrant, liquet ( per prop. 12. ) 76.   
eas non diversas esse à rectis IK, factis à plano per eas non diversas esse à rectis IK, factis à plano per contactum AD, planumque sectionis in IK secante ; In fig. prop. 12 pro Parabola.  
adeoque ( ob planum ADE plano sectionis parallelum, ) esse omnes inter se parallelas ; Et porro idem præstare, quod eadem rectæ IK in prop. 18.

*Coroll. 4.* Et propter ordinatas bisectas, ( per prop. 18. ) Erit in Parabola 76.

$HM : HL :: MCq : LFq$  ; Et sic ubique.

*Coroll. 5.* Per *Coroll. 2.* liquet ordinatas ad quamlibet diametrum in Ellipsi, quo magis ab utroque vertice distant, eo majores esse, donec ad medium diametri punctum deventum sit ; Eritque ordinata per hoc punctum maxima. Et quæ binæ æqualiter ab utroque vertice distant sunt æquales ; Et conversim. Ita enim se res habet in rectangulis ex segmentis diametri, quibus ordinarum conterminarum quadrata proportionalia sunt. 76.

D

*Coroll.*

76.77. *Coroll. 6.* Similiter in Hyperbola & Parabola, quo longius ordinatæ à diametri vertice distant, eo sunt majores. Et in oppositis sectionibus, quæ binæ æqualiter ab utroque ejus vertice distant, sunt æquales; Et conversim.

76.77. *Coroll. 7.* In Hyperbola & Parabola, quarum curvæ infinitè se extendunt, fiunt tandem ordinatæ datâ quavis rectâ *lf* majores. Nam si in Hyperbola ita sumatur punctum *L* ut sit  $KL \times LH : KM \times MH = lfq : MCq$  erit (propter *coroll. 2.*)  $LF = lf$ . Eodem modo (mutatis mutandis) liquet in Parab. per *Coroll. 4.* Unde porro recta diametro cuivis parallela, sectioni, vel utrique sectionum oppositarum necessariò occurret.

76.77. *Coroll. 8.* In omni sectione, Quæ *HN*, vel *KP* per verticem *H*, vel *K* ducitur ordinatis parallela, Sectionem contingit; Et conversim. Nam si aliqua ejus para sit intra sectionem, à diametro bifecabitur, quæ tamen huic non occurrit nisi in ipsa sectione. 2. Quæ in *H* vel *K* contingit, erit ordinatis parallela. Nam binæ rectæ diversæ in eodem puncto non contingunt.

80.81. *Coroll. 9.* In Ellipsi & Sectionibus oppositis, Recta *HK* conjungens tactus contingentium parallelarum est diameter rectarum *BC*, *EF* hisce contingentibus parallelarum. Nam si quævis alia *VR* dicatur earum diameter, rectæ in ejusdem extremis *V*, *R*, rectis *BC*, *FE* parallelæ, (per præced. *Coroll.*) sectionem contingent, unde aut plures duabus rectis parallelis sectionem, vel sect. opp. contingent, contra *Coroll. 5.* prop. 11, aut non erit *VR* ab *HK* diversa.

80.81. *Coroll. 10.* In omni sectione conicâ, & in sect. opp.

82.83. & inter sect. opp. Quæ binas rectas inter se parallelas, vel utrasque ad eandem sectionem, vel utrasque ad oppositas, vel singulas ad singulas utrinque terminatas, bifecat, Erit harum, atque omnium his parallelarum diameter. Nam propria diameter has bifecat, & binæ rectæ à se invicem diversæ has bifecare non possunt.

80.81. *Coroll. 11.* Et in omnibus sectionibus, & in sect.  
82. opp.



opp. si recta  $HO$  in quovis puncto  $H$  sectionem, vel utramvis sectionum oppositarum contingat, atque huic parallela quævis  $BC$  sectioni, vel utrivis sectionum oppositarum in punctis  $B, C$  occurrat, Recta  $HM$ , quæ tactum  $H$ , & medium punctum  $M$  rectæ  $BC$  conjungit, erit hujus atque huic parallelarum diameter. Patet ut *Coroll. 9.*

*Coroll. 12.* In Parabola, Si in puncto quolibet  $H$  contingat  $HO$ , sitque huic parallela quælibet  $BC$  utrinque ad sectionem terminata; Quæ  $HM$  per tactum  $H$  ducitur diametro cuius  $ST$  parallela, erit rectæ  $BC$ , atque huic parallelarum, diameter. Nam hæc diameter (per *Coroll. præced.*) per  $H$  transit, & (per *Coroll. 3.*) est parallela  $ST$ , ideoque non est ab  $HM$  diversa. 82.

*Coroll. 13.* Parabolæ diameter, præter ordinatas suas, nullam rectam utrinque ad sectionem terminatam bifecat. Nam propria diameter hanc bifecat, Et à duabus rectis parallelis, à se invicem diversis, bifecari nequit.

*Coroll. 14.* Ideoque in Parabola, duæ rectæ ad sectionem utrinque terminatæ se mutuo non bifecant.

*Coroll. 15.* Contingens parabolam omnibus diametris productis occurrit. Et quælibet recta utrinque ad parabolam terminata & si opus producta, omnibus diametris si opus productis occurrit. Nam quæ uni parallelarum occurrit, occurrit omnibus. 82.

*Coroll. 16.* Si in Parabola recta quævis  $HM$ , diametro cuius  $ST$  parallela, rectam quamvis  $BC$  utrinque ad sectionem terminatam bifecer, Erit hujus atque huic parallelarum diameter. Nam omnes diametri sunt parallelæ (per *Coroll. 3.*) Et (per 13.) præter ordinatas suas nullam omnino rectam ad sectionem utrinque terminatam bifecant. 82.

*Coroll. 17.* In omnibus sectionibus, & sectionibus oppositis, ex diametrorum genesi liquet Contingentes in extremis rectæ cujusvis  $BC$ , ad diametrum quamlibet  $Hh$  ordinatæ, super eadem diametro coire in aliquo puncto  $I$ ; aut esse eidem parallelas. 76. 77. 78.

Prop.

Prop. XXI. Theor. XX.

84. 85. *In Ellipsi, & sectionibus oppositis, Quæ DHE per medium punctam H diametri cujusvis AB (quæ in opp. sect. sit determinata) uscumque ducitur, Sectioni vel sectionibus oppositis in punctis E, D occurrens, à puncto H bifariam dividitur.*

Si DHE sit ad diametrum AB ordinata, jam liquet propositum. Sin minùs; è punctis E, D intelligantur ordinatæ ad diametrum AB, rectæ EG, DF; Quæ parallelæ cum sint, erunt triangula HEG, HDF similia;

Per Coroll. 2. præced. erit

$$BF \times FA : BG \times GA :: DFq : GEq :: (\text{propter sim. triang.}) FHq : GHq \text{ unde alternando, \& componendo in Ellipsi, dividendo in oppositis sectionibus,}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} BF \times FA + FHq \\ FHq - BF \times FA \end{array} \right\} : FHq :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BG \times GA + GHq \\ GHq - BG \times GA \end{array} \right\} : GHq$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} i. e. HAq \\ i. e. HAq \end{array} \right\}$$

Unde FH = GH & ob sim. triang. inde DH = HE.

Prop. XXII. Theor. XXI.

86. 87. *In Hyperbola, vel oppositis sectionibus, omnes diametri coeunt in occurso asymptotôn H, quarum determinatæ ibidem se mutuo bisecant. Et in Ellipsi omnes diametri coeunt, & se mutuo bisecant, in communi quodam intra sectionem puncto H.*

86. Cum diametri determinatæ in hyperbola vel opp. sect. jungant tactus contingentium parallelarum, transeunt omnes (per Coroll. 7. prop. 15.) per punctum H, & (per Coroll. 3. ejusdem prop. 15.) ibidem bisecantur. Indeterminatæ vero bisecant omnes ordinatas suas inter sectiones, quarum una necessariò per H transit, & ibidem bisecatur; Omnes itaque diametri indeterminatæ pariter per H transeunt.

In

In Ellipsi, si per duarum quarumlibet diametrorum A B; E D media puncta C, H ducatur F C H G, sectioni utrinque occurrens, hæc (per præced.) tam in C, quam in H bifecabitur; Coeunt itaque puncta C, H; unde liquet propositum. 87.

*Def.* Punctum H Centrum, dicitur.

86. 87.

*Corollaria ad hanc & præcedentes aliquot propositiones.*

*Coroll.* 1. Omnis recta E H per punctum quodvis E Ellipseos, vel utriusvis sectionum oppositarum, & centrum H ducta, est diameter rectarum contingenti in puncto E parallelarum. 88. 89.

*Coroll.* 2. Et omnis recta H M, per centrum H, & medium punctum M rectæ cujuscvis B C ad Ellipsim, vel hyperbolam, vel sectiones oppositas utrinque terminatæ, ducta, est hujus atque huic parallelarum Diameter. 88. 89.

Nam bifecabit ad centrum (per prop. præced.) rectam rectæ B C parallelam; unde (per *Coroll.* 10. prop. 10.) erit harum diameter.

*Coroll.* 3. In Ellipsi, & Hyperbolâ, & inter sectiones oppositas; Diameter, præter ordinatas suas, nullam rectam ad sectionem, vel sectiones oppositas terminatam (nisi in centro) bifecat. Nam omnis hujusmodi recta à propria diametro bifecatur, & à binis rectis à se invicem diversis (nisi in communi earum occurso) bifecari nequit.

*Coroll.* 4. Atque hinc binæ rectæ ad Ellipsin, Hyperbolam, vel Sectiones oppositas, terminatæ (nisi in Centro) se mutuo non bifecant.

*Coroll.* 5. In oppositis Sectionibus, & in Ellipsi, partes oppositæ à quavis diametro A B abscissæ suprapositæ congruunt. Nam ductâ aliâ quavis diametro E H D, & suprapositis figuris, congruent (ob æquales rectas & angulum communem) puncta H, A, D, punctis H, B, E respectivè; & sic de cæteris punctis. 86 87.

*Coroll.* 6. Unde ipsæ sectiones oppositæ supra positæ congruent. 86.

Prop.

Prop. XXIII. Theor. XXII.

90. 91. *In sectionibus oppositis, & in Ellipfi, Si per centrum C agatur recta E D diametri alicujus A B (quæ in opp. Sect. fit determinata) ordinatis G I parallela, Bisecabit hæc rectas omnes F G diametro A B parallelas, & ad sectionem, vel sectiones oppositas, utrinque in F, G terminatas. Et converſim.*

A punctis F, G intelligantur ad diametrum A B ordinatæ F H, G I; Ob rectas parallelas erit  $FH = GI$ , unde (per converſ. Coroll. 5. & 6. prop. 20.)  $AH = BI$ , & (ob  $AC = CB$ )  $HC = CI =$  (ob rectas parall.)  $GM = MF$ .

2. Si F G biſecetur à recta E D in M, erit parallela A B. Nam factis ut ſupra, Erit (ob F H parall, G I)  $FM : HC :: MG : CI$  i. e. (ob  $FM =$  ex hyp.  $MG$ )  $HC = CI$ , unde &  $AH = BI$ , & (per Coroll. 5. & 6. prop. 20.)  $FH = GI$  : Ergo cum ſit  $HF \parallel GI$  erit F G

90. 91.  $\parallel AB$ .

Coroll. 1. Hinc recta F G eſt ad diametrum E D ordinata.

Def. Diameter E D infinite extenſa dicitur diametro A B Conjugata.

91.

90. In Ellipſi eadem utrinque in E, D ad Sectionem terminata, Vel in oppoſitis ſectionibus, abſciſſis utrinque C D, C E, ut ſint eadem contingentis in utrovis vertice B, ad aſymptotos utrinque terminatæ, partibus B K, B L æquales, (proindeque æquales inter ſe) Dicitur D E *Secunda diameter* diametro A B conjugata, & viciffim.

Coroll. 2. Conjugatarum diametrorum ordinatæ ſunt diametris ſuis reciproce parallelæ, Conjugatæ diametri ſunt ad ſe mutuo ordinatæ, Et cujuſvis diametri unica eſt conjugata.

90.

Coroll. 3. Ordinarum ad diametrum quamvis E D inter ſectiones oppoſitas (i. e. indeterminatam) minima eſt

est quæ per centrum transit, & à centro remotiores sunt propioribus majores, fiuntque tandem datâ quâvis rectâ S T majores. Nam quo major est C M *i. e.* I G, eo major B I, & proinde eo major C I = M G. Sumptâque C I = S T ductâque I G parallelâ E D, & G M parallelâ I C, erit ordinata G M = C I, *i. e.* = S T.

*Coroll. 4.* In oppositis sectionibus, conjugatarum 90.  
diametrorum una est determinata, altera indeterminata. Nam ordinata ad diametrum determinatam occurrit utrique asymptoto in P, Q ad easdem partes cum sectione, unde huic parallela extra angulum asymptotôn cadet. Et vice versa.

*Coroll. 5.* Cum omnis recta per quodvis punctum 90.  
in utrâvis sectionum oppositarum (modo asymptoto non parallela, nec sectioni oppositæ occurrens) eidem sectioni denud occurrat, sitque ad diametrum aliquam determinatam ordinata, habeatque rectam aliquam per centrum extra angulum asymptotôn cadentem sibi parallelam; Atque omnis recta intra angulum asymptotôn cadens sit diameter determinata: Liqueat omnes rectas per centrum ductas esse diametros; Exceptis tantummodò Asymptotis, quæ quasi limites sunt, qui determinatas diametros ab indeterminatis determinant, & in quas diametri (ut de contingentibus jam olim dictum est) ultimò degenerant. Nam abeunte puncto B in infinitum, Contingens K B L (accedente puncto L ad C,) cumque hâc huic parallela E D, atque has conjungens C B, asymptoto C K omnes coincident, ut advertenti faciliè patebit.

In Ellipsi omnes omnino rectæ per centrum ( per *Coroll. 1. prop. 22.*) erunt diametri.

*Coroll. 6.* In Hyperbolâ, vel oppositis sectionibus, & Ellipsi, Contingens in vertice cujuscunque diametri occurrit omnibus diametris, si opus productis, exceptâ duntaxat huic conjugatâ. Idem de ordinatis ad quamlibet diametrum (si opus productis) intellige.

*Coroll. 7.* In Hyperbolâ, & Ellipsi, C B q : C D q :: 90. 9 L,  
A I x I B : I G q. Nam in hyperbolâ, C D q = B L q,  
&

90. &  $O I \times I G = I G q$ , unde patet per prop. 16. In Ellipfi  $C B q = A C \times C B$ , unde patet per Coroll. 2. prop. 20.
91. Coroll. 8. Si angulus asymptotôn sit rectus, erit ubique  $C B = C D$ , si acutus  $C B < C D$ , si obtusus  $C B > C D$ . Nam semicirculus diametro  $K L = E D$  in primo casu tranſibit per  $C$ , in secundo citrà, in tertio ultra  $C$ , unde  $C B$  respectivè  $=, <, > B L$  i. e.  $C D$ : si Ellipsis sit circulus erit ubique  $C B = C D$ .

Prop. XXIV. Theor. XXIII.

92. 93. In Hyperbolâ & Ellipſi, ſit quelibet diameter  $D F$  (quæ tamen in hyperbolâ ſit determinata) cujus vertex  $D$ , vertex oppoſitus  $F$ , ſecunda diameter huic conjugata  $G B$ , & ad  $D F$  quelibet ordinata  $K N$ ; Fiat ipſis  $F D : G B : \text{tertia proportionalis } L R$ , in quâ (ultra  $R$  productâ in Hyperbolâ) ſumatur punctum  $M$ , ut ſit  $F D : D K :: L R : M R$ ; Dico  $N K q = F K \times M R = D K \times L M$ .

Ob  $F D : D K :: L R : M R$  erit componendo in Hyperb. dividendo in Ellipſi

$$\frac{F D + D K}{F K} : D K :: \frac{L R + M R}{L M} : M R,$$

Unde  $F K \times M R = D K \times L M$ . Rurſum ob  $F D : G B : L R$  erit

$F D : L R :: F D q : G B q ::$  (horum ſubquadrupla)  
 $C D q : C B q ::$  (per Coroll. 7. præced.)  $D K \times F K : N K q ::$  (ex hyp.)  $D K : M R :: D K \times F K : M R \times F K$ ,  
 Ergo  $N K q = M R \times F K = D K \times L M$ .

Def. Recta  $L R$  dicitur *Latus rectum* ſive *Parameter*.

Rectangulum ex diametro quâvis & ſuâ parametro  $F D \times L R$  vocatur *Figura* iſtius diametri.

Coroll. 1. In hyperbolâ, ſi angulus asymptotôn ſit rectus, erit omnis diameter ſuâ parametro æqualis &c. patet ex Coroll. 8. præced.

Def. Huiusmodi vero hyperbola, ob tranſverſam diametrum (quæ & Latus tranſverſum quandoque dicitur) parametro

parametro five lateri recto æqualem, dicitur Hyperbola *Æquilatera*.

*Coroll. 2.* Si Ellipsis sit Circulus, erunt omnes parametri diametris suis & sibi ipsis æquales.

*Coroll. 3.* Et in quâlibet Ellipsi, binæ quælibet diametri conjugatæ sunt duæ mediarum proportionales inter earum parametros. Idem in Hyperbolâ intellige.

*Coroll. 4.*  $GBq = \text{figuræ diametri } FD; \text{ \& } CBq = \frac{1}{2}$  ejusdem fig.

*Coroll. 5.*  $DF : LR :: DK \times FK : NKq$ . Patet supra. 92. 93.

*Coroll. 6.* Quadratum ordinatæ NK in Hyperbolâ excedit rectangulum ex parametro LR & diametro interceptâ DK, i. e.  $LR \times DK$ , rectangulo  $DK \times MR$ , quod simile est figuræ diametri  $FD \times LR$ . Nam  $NKq = DK \times LM = LR \times DK + MR \times DK$ . Et  $FD : DK :: LR : MR$ , i. e.  $FD \times LR$  simile  $DK \times MR$ .

*Coroll. 7.* In Ellipsi vero, Quadratum ex NK deficit à rectangulo  $LR \times DK$ , rectangulo  $DK \times MR$ , quod simile est figuræ diametri; Et à rectangulo  $LR \times FK$ , rectangulo  $FK \times LM$ , quod eidem figuræ etiam simile est. Nam  $NKq = DK \times LM = LR \times DK - MR \times DK$ ; Et  $NKq = FK \times MR = FK \times LR - FK \times LM$ . Estque (ut prius in Hyperbolâ)  $FD \times LR$  simile  $DK \times MR$ , simile  $FK \times LM$ .

*Schol.* Ex hoc excessu & Defectu quadratorum ex Ordinatis, in HYPERBOLA, & ELLIPSI, Magnus ille è veteribus Geometra APOLLONIUS *Pergæus* hæc nomina sectionibus imposuit, quibus usa est omnis posteritas.

Prop. XXV. Theor. XXIV.

*In Parabola, sit quælibet diameter DC, & ad hanc quælibet ordinata BC; si intercepta diametro DC & contermina ordinata CB, fiat tertia proportionalis LR; Dico quadratum ordinatæ cujuscvis ad eandem diametrum KN æquale esse rectangulo ex eadem recta LR & interceptâ diametro DK, viz.  $NKq = LR \times DK$ .*

E

Ob

Ob  $DC:CB:LR \div$  erit  $CBq = DC \times LR$ . Et (per Coroll. 4. prop. 20.)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} CBq \\ DC \times LR \end{array} \right\} : NKq :: DC : DK :: DC \times LR : DK \times LR.$$

Unde  $NKq = DK \times LR$ ; & sic ubique.

*Def.* Recta  $LR$  (sicut in Hyperbolâ & Ellipsi) dicitur *Latus rectum* seu *Parameter*.

*Schol.* Ex eo quod quadratum ordinatæ Comparatum siue applicatum rectangulo ex abscissâ & parametro, eodem æquale sit, Hæc sectio *Apollonio* PARABOLA dicta est.

Prop. XXVI. Theor. XXV.

95. 96. In Parabola, si binæ qualibet diametri  $CD, GE$  (quarum vertices  $C, G$ ) si opus productæ, rectæ cuiusvis  $I H$  utrinque ad Sectionem in  $I, H$  terminatæ, & si opus productæ, occurrant in binis punctis  $D, E$ , vel binis quibusvis rectis inter se parallelis  $I H, OP$ , ad sectionem ut prius terminatis occurrant in  $D, Q, E, R$ ;  
Si recta sit unica, Erit,

$$ID \times DH : HE \times EI :: CD : GE. \text{ Sin binæ sint rectæ, } ID \times DH : OR \times RP :: CD : GR; \text{ \& sic de cæteris punctis.}$$

96. Idem erit de quadratis contingentium, si coeuntibus ex. gr. punctis  $H, I$  recta unica, vel binarum rectarum alterutra fiat contingens, viz.  $HDq : IEq :: CD : GE$  &  
 $HDq : OR \times RP :: CD : GR$  & sic de cæteris punctis.

Bisectis  $I H, OP$  in  $S, T$ , Connexa  $ST$  occurrat sectioni in  $A$ , erit hæc rectarum  $I H, OP$  diameter; duæque  $LAK$  his parallelæ occurrente diametris in  $L, K$ , eadem sectionem in  $A$  continget; à punctis  $C, G$  intelligantur ordinatæ ad diametrum  $AST$  rectæ  $CM, GN$ ; quæ erunt propterea rectis  $LAK, I H, OP$  parallelæ; Erit per prop 18.

$$1. ID \times DH : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} LAq \\ CMq \end{array} \right\} :: CD : CL \text{ \& per Coroll. 4. prop. 20.}$$

$$2. NGq:$$



2.  $NGq : CMq :: \{NA\} : \{MA\}$   
 $ID \times DH : NGq :: CD : GK$ ; & per prop. 18.

3.  $HE \times EI : \{AKq\} : \{NGq\} :: GE : GK$ ; ergo ex æquo

4.  $ID \times DH : HE \times EI :: CD : GE$ .

Rursus, per prop. 18.

5.  $OR \times RP : HE \times EI : GR : GE$ ; ergo per prop. 4. & 5. ex æquo

$ID \times DH : OR \times RP :: CD : GR$ . & sic de cæteris punctis.

Si recta  $DIHE$  sit contingens, coeuntibus punctis  $H, I$  fit  $ID \times DH = DHq$  &  $EI \times EH = IEq$  &c.

*Coroll.* Si  $VX$  sit parameter diametri  $AST$ , erit  $GE$  95. 96.  
 $\times VX = IE \times EH$ , & sic de punctis  $D, Q, R$ . Nam  
(per hanc prop. 26.)  $IS \times SH = SHq : IE \times EH ::$   
 $AS : GE :: VX \times AS : VX \times GE$ ; Sed  $VX \times AS$  (per  
prop. præced.)  $= SHq$ ; Ergo &  $VX \times GE = IE \times$   
 $EH$  i. e.  $VX : IE :: EH : GE$ . Hoc est, ut parame-  
ter diametri cujuscvis in Parabolâ, ad summam duarum  
quarumlibet ordinarum ad eandem diametrum; sic ea-  
rum differentia, ad differentiam abscissarum. Nam  $VX$  95.  
est Parameter,  $IE$  (ob  $IS = SH$  &  $SE = NG$ ) est sum-  
ma ordinarum  $SH, NG$ ;  $EH$  est earum differentia,  
Et  $EG = NS$  est abscissarum  $AS, AN$  differentia.

Prop. XXVII. Theor. XXVI.

Si due rectæ  $LA, AE$ , quamlibet è sectionibus conicis, 97. 98.  
vel sectiones oppositas in  $L, E$  contingentes, vel qua- 99. 1.  
rum una  $AL$  in hyperbola, vel sectionibus opp. sit 2. 3.  
forte asymptotos, concurrant in  $A$ , Recta veto quævis  
 $ND$  earum alteri  $E$  parallela (si opus producta) al-  
teri  $LA$  (si opus producta) occurrat in  $B$ , & sectioni,  
vel utrius sectionum oppositarum in  $N, D$ , & tactus  
conjungenti  $LE$  vel (si  $LA$  sit asymptotos) rectæ per  
tactum  $E$  asymptoto  $LA$  parallelæ, in  $R$ ; Dico  $BRq$   
 $= BD \times BN$ .

97. 98. *Idem erit de quadrato ex BD vel BN, si coeuntibus*  
 99. 1. *punctis N, D, recta RBDN ellipsin, vel unam e*  
*sectionibus oppositis contingat.*

97. 98. Nam (per prop. 17. vel 18.)  $BD \times BN : BLq ::$

99. 1. 2.  $AEq : ALq ::$  (ob sim. triang.)  $BRq : BLq$ . Ergo

3.  $BD \times BN = BRq$ .

3. Si (tactu L in infinitum abeunte) recta AL fiat asymptotos, erit (ob punctum L infinite distans) EL parallela AL unde  $BRq = AEq =$  (per Coroll. prop. 15.)  $BD \times BN$ .

97. 98. 2. Coeuntibus punctis D, N, fit  $BD \times BN = BNq$

99. 1. vel  $BDq =$  (prius)  $BRq$ .

Coroll. Si RBDN sit contingens, ob  $BRq = BNq$ ,  
 Erit  $BR = BN$  vel  $BD$ .

Prop. XXVIII. Theor. XXVII.

4. 5. *In Hyperbola vel Sectionibus oppositis, si à binis punctis A, D agantur duæ rectæ AG, DF inter se parallele, utrivis asymptoto (si opus productæ) in G, F, occurrentes, & ab iisdem punctis totidem aliæ AH, DI, inter se quoque parallele, alteri asymptoto (si opus productæ) occurrentes in H, I; Dico  $AG \times AH = DF \times DI$ .*

Connexa AD, (& si opus producta) secet asymptotos in B, E; Erit ob  $AB = DE$ , &  $BD = EA$ , & ob sim. triangula

$$\left. \begin{matrix} AB \\ ED \end{matrix} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{matrix} BD \\ EA \end{matrix} \right\} :: AG : DF \text{ \& }$$

$$ED : EA :: DI : AH \text{ Ergo}$$

$$AG : DF :: DI : AH$$

$$\text{i. e. } AG \times AH = DF \times DI.$$

6. Coroll. 1. Hinc si AG, DF sint asymptoto CH, & AH, DI asymptoto CG parallele, erunt constituta parallelogramma CGAH, CFDI æqualia. Nam parallelogramma æquiangula proportionalia sunt rectangulis & lateribus, quæ (prius) æqualia sunt.

Coroll.

*Coroll. 2.* Unde Rectæ BAE, KDL hyperbolam vel sectiones oppositas utcumque contingentes, ab angulo asymptotōn abscindunt triangula LCK, BCE æqualia. Nam æqualia parallelogramma IDFC, GAHC (ob KL, BE, in D & A bisectas) sunt eorum dimidia

*Coroll. 3.* Ob æqualia triangula ECB, LKC, & angulum ad C communem, vel æqualem; Erit

1. LC:CE::CB:CK. Et componendo vel dividendo.

$$2. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} LC \pm CE \\ LE \end{array} \right\} CE :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CB \pm CK \\ BK \end{array} \right\} : CK$$

*Coroll. 4.* Si contingentes (si opus productæ) concurrant in O; addito vel dempto communi spatio CEOK, æqualia etiam erunt triangula OKB, OLE, & angulus ad O communis vel æqualis; Ideoque

1. BO:OE::LO:OK; unde comp. vel div.

$$2. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BO \pm OE \\ BE \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} OE \\ \text{vel} \\ BO \end{array} \right\} :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} LO \pm OK \\ LK \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} OK \\ \text{vel} \\ LO \end{array} \right\}$$

Et dimidiatis antecedentibus, erit

3. BA:OE vel BO::LD:OK vel LO.

Et dividendo

$$4. BA \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BO - BA \\ OA \end{array} \right\} :: LD : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} LO - LD \\ DO \end{array} \right\} \&c.$$

Prop. XXIX. Theor. XXVIII.

*Si recta LT Hyperbolam in T contingens utriusque asymptoto occurrat in L, ab L vero ducatur recta LOP, quæ sectioni, vel sectionibus oppositis, occurrat in duobus punctis O, P, Et à punctis O, T, P, ducantur rectæ OQ, TV, PR asymptoto CL in qua est punctum L parallela, alteri asymptoto CM (si opus productæ) occurrentes in Q, V, R; Si puncta O, P sint ad eandem sectionem, Rectarum OQ, PR summa, Sin ad oppositas, earundem differentia, æqualis erit duplæ TV.*

Productæ

Productæ si opus  $LT$ ,  $LOP$  occurrant asymptoto  $VR$  in  $A$ ,  $M$ , & ab utrovis  $O$ ,  $P$ , (ex. gr.  $O$ ) ducatur  $OB$  parallela  $VC$ , occurrens  $LC$  in  $B$ .

Ob trianguła  $MPR$ ,  $OLB$  similia, &  $MP = OL$ , erit  $PR = LB$ . Estque  $BC = OQ$ , unde  $CL = OQ \pm PR = (\text{ob } AT = TL) 2TV$ .

*Coroll. 1.* Hinc si per idem punctum  $L$  ducantur quotlibet  $LOP$ , erit duarum quarumvis  $OQ$ ,  $PR$  ab ejusdem rectæ  $LOP$  punctis ductarum summa, vel differentia, duarum  $OQ$ ,  $PR$  ab alterius cujuscvis rectæ  $LOP$  punctis ductarum summe vel differentie æqualis. Nempe ubique æqualis duplæ  $TV$ .

10. *Coroll. 2.* Si Recta per  $L$  sit alteri asymptoton parallela, in unico puncto  $O$  sectioni occurret; Eritque, in hoc casu, sola  $OQ = 2TV$ . Nam  $OQ = CL = 2TV$ . Unde in Corollario præcedenti eadem est ratio solius hujusmodi  $OQ$ , quæ duarum aliarum  $OQ$ ,  $PR$  summe, vel differentie.

Prop. XXX. Probl. II.

11. 12. *Data rectæ lineæ, DE, ad sectionem quamvis conicam,*  
13. 14. *vel ad sectiones oppositas utrinque in D, E terminatæ, diametrum invenire; Et centrum in Hyperbola vel opp. sect. & Ellipsi.*

Ducatur quælibet  $HI$  ipsi  $DE$  parallela, sectioni, vel sectioni oppositæ, vel sectionibus oppositis utrinque in  $H$ ,  $I$ , occurrens. Bisecentur  $DE$ ,  $HI$  in  $F$ ,  $G$ ; Erit connexa  $FG$  rectæ  $DE$  diameter, per *Coroll. 10. prop. 20.*

11. 12. Inventâ hoc modo quâlibet diametro ellipseos, vel determinatâ hyperbolæ, hæc producta occurrat sectioni vel sectionibus oppositis in  $A$ ,  $B$ . Bisecetur  $AB$  in  $C$ ; Erit  $C$  centrum per *prop. 22.* Vel inventis hoc modo duabus quibuscvis diametris, Hæ (per eandem *prop. 22.*) in Centro se intersecant. Posteriori methodo, datâ utriusvis è sectionibus oppositis, vel Ellipseos aliquâ tantum portione, centrum invenitur.

Prop.

Prop. XXXI. Probl. III.

*In omni sectione conicâ, & inter sectiones oppositas, A dato sectionis puncto D, ad datam diametrum AB, ducere ordinatam DO; Et diametrum huic conjugatam in Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. & Ellipsi.* 15. 16. 17. 18.

In Hyperbolâ, inter Sectiones oppositas, & in Ellipsi, Invento centro C, connexa DC & producta occurret sectioni, vel sectioni oppositæ in E; Per E ducta EF parallela AB occurret sectioni, vel sectioni oppositæ in F, vel fortè sectionem, vel sectionem oppositam in E continget tantum. Si occurrat in F, connexa DF occurret diametro AB in O; Eritque DO ordinata quæsitâ. Nam  $DC = CE$  unde ob parallelas rectas erit  $DO = OF$ . Liquet ergo propositum per Coroll. 2. prop. 22.

Si recta per E diametro AB parallela sit contingens, erit ipsa DE ordinata quæsitâ. Nam (per Coroll. 1. prop. 22.) erit in hoc casu recta EF parallela ordinatis ad diametrum DCE, unde (per prop. 23. & def. seq.) ECD, BCA sunt diametri conjugatæ, ideoque (per ejusdem prop. 22. Coroll. 2.) ad se mutuo ordinatæ. Inventâ vero quâlibet ordinatâ, recta per centrum huic parallela erit diameter huic conjugata. *Supple figurâ hujus casus.*

In Parabolâ, Ductâ utcumque DA diametrum AB in A secante; in DA productâ, fiat  $AE = DA$ ; Ducta vero EF ipsi AB parallela occurret sectioni in F, junctaque FD occurret AB in O, Eritque DO ordinata quæsitâ. Nam ob rectas parallelas, & ob  $DA = AE$ , erit  $DO = OF$ ; unde liquet propositum per Coroll. 13. prop. 20.

Prop. XXXII. Probl. IV.

*In omni sectione conicâ rectam DT ducere, quæ sectionem in dato puncto D contingat.* 19. 20. 21.

In

19. 20. In Hyperbola & Ellipfi, Invento centro C, ductâque diametro DC, fiat ad hanc ordinata quælibet AO; deinde per D ductâ rectâ DT parallela AO, Proposito satisfit. Patet per Coroll. 8. prop. 20.

21. In Parabola, Inventâ quâlibet diametro BC, per D agatur DE ipsi BC parallela, quæ propterea erit diameter; Ad hanc fiat quælibet ordinata AO, & per D ducatur DT ipsi AO parallela; Hæc (per idem Coroll. 8.) sectionem in D continget.

Prop. XXXIII. Probl. V.

22. *Data Hyperbolæ vel Sectionum oppositarum asymptotos invenire.*

Inventâ quâlibet diametro determinatâ CB, & centro C, ducatur utcumque FG parallela CB, unam sectionum in G secans atque huic oppositam in F [ vel si non detur sectio opposita, ductâ diametro CM ipsi CB conjugatâ, secante GF in M, fiat  $MF = MG$  ] Diametroque FG describatur semicirculus FPQG; Erectâque ubicunque ad FG perpendiculari NO, æquali semidiametro CB, per O agatur POQ ipsi FG parallela, secans circuli peripheriam in P, Q punctis; Ab his, dimissis ad diametrum FG perpendicularibus QR, PS, Erunt junctæ CR, CS asymptoti.

Nam  $CBq =$  (ex construct.)  $NOq =$  (ob parall.)  $QRq =$  (propter circ.)  $GR \times RF$ ; Unde (per Coroll. 4. prop. 16.) erit punctum R ad alteram asymptoton. Parique ratione erit punctum S ad alteram.

Prop. XXXIV. Probl. VI.

23. 24. *In omni sectione conicâ, Datae diametri AB Parametrum invenire.*

In Hyperbolâ, recta EBD in vertice B contingens & ad asymptotos in E, D terminata, æqualis est (per def.) secundæ

secundæ diametro ipsi AB conjugatæ. In Ellipsi diameter ED diametro AB conjugata, & ad sectionem in E, D terminata, est secunda diameter. Invenit̃ ergo in Hyperbola & Ellipsi hujusmodi rectâ ED, fiat ipsis AB : ED tertia proportionalis LR; Hæc (per def.) erit ipsius AB parameter.

In Parabolâ, Ordinatâ ad diametrum AB quâvis rectâ GI, Ipsis AI, IG, fiat tertia proportionalis LR; Erit LR (per def.) diametri AB parameter. 25.

*Def.* Duæ sectiones Conicæ se mutud̃ tangere dicuntur, Si in communi puncto B eadem rectâ AB utramque sectionem contingat. 26.

Prop. XXXV. Theor. XXIX.

*In sectionis cujusvis conicæ vel sectionum oppositarum, quatuor quibuscumque punctis A, B, C, D, concurrant quatuor rectæ infinitæ AB, AC, BD, CD, scilicet in unoquoque duæ; Per quintum verò quodvis sectionis vel utriusvis sect. opp. punctum E transeant duæ rectæ infinitæ EN, EH, priorum duobus quibuscumque AB, AC in aliquo quatuor punctorum A concurrentibus respectivè parallelæ, quarum EN occurrat AC in Q, DB in N; EH vero occurrat AB in R, CD in H.* 27. 28. 29.

*His positis; Si, manentibus punctis A, B, C, D, punctum E, cum rectis EN, EH priorem parallelismum servantibus, per totam sectionem vel sect. opp. successivè transferri intelligatur, Erunt in omni ejusdem puncti E situ rectangula ER x EH, EN x EQ ad invicem in eadem ratione.*

*Manentibus vero punctis A, B, C, & E, punctoque D (hoc est rectarum BD, CD intersectione) per totam sectionem vel sect. opp. translato, Erunt in omni ejus situ partes EH, EN ad invicem in eadem ratione.*

Per D & utrumvis C, B, ex. gr. B, agantur rectæ FDG, Bnd ipsi AC parallelæ, quarum Bd occurrat  
F denuo

denuò sectioni, vel sect. opp. in  $d$ , rectæ vero  $EN$  in  $n$ , &  $FDG$  occurrat sectioni, vel sect. opp. in  $F$ , & rectæ  $AB$  in  $G$ ; connexaque  $Cd$  occurrat  $DG$  in  $S$ ,  $EH$  in  $b$ .

Porro recta  $HER$  occurrat denuò sectioni, vel sect. opp. in  $T$ ; ductæque rectarum  $AC, Bd$  diametro  $MK$ , (bisecante scilicet  $AC, Bd$ , in  $M, K$ ,) bisecabit hæc tam  $DF, TE$ , ad sectionem, vel sect. opp. quàm  $SG, bR$  ad rectas  $AB, Cd$  terminatas; unde  $SD = FG$ , &  $hT = ER$ ; Idemque consequetur, si forte rectarum  $DG, EH$  una vel utraque sit contingens.

Ob sim. triang. & rectas parallelas, erit

$$Hb : SD :: bC : SC :: AR : AG, \text{ unde}$$

$$Hb : \left\{ \begin{matrix} AR \\ EQ \end{matrix} \right\} :: SD : AG. \text{ Rursus}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} Bn \\ ER \end{matrix} \right\} : Nn :: DG : GB. \text{ Ergò ductis \&c.}$$

$$ER \times Hb : Nn \times EQ :: \left\{ \begin{matrix} DG \times SD \\ DG \times FG \end{matrix} \right\} : GB \times AG :: (\text{per}$$

$$\text{prop. 17. \& 18.}) \left\{ \begin{matrix} ER \times RT \\ ER \times Eb \end{matrix} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{matrix} RA \times RB \\ EQ \times En \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ Et comp. vel}$$

div. pro vario situ punctorum  $H, b$ ;  $N, n$ , erit

$$\left. \begin{matrix} ER \times Hb \pm ER \times Eb \\ ER \times Eb \pm ER \times Hb \end{matrix} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{matrix} Nn \times EQ \pm En \times EQ \\ En \times EQ \pm Nn \times EQ \end{matrix} \right\} :: ER \times Eb$$

$$ER \times EH : EQ \times EN :: (\text{prius}) DG \times FG : GB \times AG.$$

At manentibus punctis  $A, B, C, D$ , ratio  $DG \times FG, GB \times AG$  (puncto  $E$  utcumque situm mutante) manet eadem, ergo & ratio  $ER \times EH : EQ \times EN$ .

2. Ob  $ER \times EH : EQ \times EN :: ER \times Eb : EQ \times En$ , erit  $EH : EN :: Eb : En$ ; Manentibus vero punctis  $A, B, C$ , &  $E$ , (puncti  $D$  situ utcumque mutato) manet semper ratio  $Eb : En$ , proindeque &  $EH : EN$  eadem.

30. Si punctum  $A$  puncto  $B$  vel  $C$  coincidat, hoc est, si utravis  $AC$  vel  $AB$ , ex. gr.  $AB$ , sit contingens, incidet punctum  $d$  in  $C$ , &  $dC$ , hoc est  $Sdb$  evadet contingens, rectæque  $dB$  vel  $AC$  diameter per contingentium  $Sdb, GAR$  occursum transibit, vel erit iis parallela,



rallela, & bifecabit  $SG, bR$ ;  $DF, TE$ , ut prius;  
Eritque demonstratio omnino eadem.

Si punctum  $D$  puncto  $C$  vel  $B$  coincidat, hoc est, <sup>Supple fig. hujus casus.</sup> si  $DH$  *ex. gr.* sit contingens, Quod in alio quovis situ puncti  $D$ , ex utraque puncti  $C$  vel  $B$  parte, obtinere ostendimus, in hoc intermedio obtinebit.

Si  $A, C$  &  $B, D$ , vel  $A, B$  &  $C, D$  simul coincidant, <sup>31. Supple. reliquos casus.</sup> hoc est, si utraque  $AB, CD$  *ex. gr.* sit contingens, in tactus conjungentem coalescent  $AC, BD, Bd$ ; & coincidentibus punctis  $Q, N, n$ , &  $H, h$ , sit  $EQ = EN = En$ , &  $EH = Eb$ ; Hoc est, manente utroque contactu, erit ratio  $ER \times EH : ENq$  in quovis situ puncti  $E$  eadem, Et ratio  $EH, EN$ , (manente  $E$ ) eadem quæ in alio quovis situ puncti  $D$  viz.  $Eb : En$ .

Si punctum  $D$  infinite distet, hoc est, si  $BD, CD$  <sup>32.</sup> sint utrivis asymptoto hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] parallelæ, vel Parabolæ diametri, utraque pars propositionis etiamnum valebit; Et si punctum  $A$  infinite distet, hoc est, si  $BA, CA$ , adeoque  $EN, EH$  sint hyperbolæ <sup>33.</sup> asymptoto parallelæ, vel parabolæ diametri, abibunt puncta  $Q, R$  in infinitum, & coalescent rectæ  $EN, EH$ ; Erit verò ratio  $EH : EN$  in quovis situ puncti  $D$  eadem. Nam quod in quibusvis ex utraque parte, adeoque in infinite vicinis rectarum  $BD, CD$  vel  $BA, CA$ , positionibus obtinere ostendimus, in hisce intermediis (nec diversis) obtinebit.

*Coroll. 1.* Positis ut prius, Si, connexa  $BC$  secante  $EH$  in  $b$ , fiat  $EH : Eb :: EN : En$ , (puncto  $n$  <sup>pro omnibus casibus.</sup> sumpto ad easdem partes puncti  $E$  respectu puncti  $N$ , ad quas jacet  $b$  respectu  $H$ .) & connectatur  $Bn$ , eadem sectionem in  $B$  contingeret. Nam accedente puncto  $D$  ad  $B$ , recta  $DB$  evadet contingens, accedetque simul punctum  $H$  ad  $b$ , adeoque (ob rationem  $EH : EN$  constantem)  $N$  ad  $n$ ; hoc est, erit  $Bn$  contingens.

*Coroll. 2.* Positis quæ prius, si in rectis  $EN, EH$  <sup>35. pro omnibus casibus.</sup> sumantur puncta  $n, b$  ad easdem puncti  $E$  partes ad quas jacent  $N, H$  respectivè, ita ut sit  $EN : EH :: En : Eb$ , Connexæ  $Bn, Cb$  sese mutuo in ipsa sectione in-

tersecabunt, aut saltem erunt alterutri asymptotōn hyperbolæ, aut parabolæ diametris parallelæ. Sit earum occurſus ( ſi modò aliquis )  $\Delta$ , ſitque alterutrius *ex.gr.*  $Cb$  cum ſectiōe occurſus ( ſi modò occurrat )  $\delta$ , & connectatur  $\delta B$ ; Hæc (propter rationem  $EH : EN$  conſtantem) non alibi quàm in  $n$  ſecabit  $EN$ , ideoque non erunt puncta  $\Delta$ ,  $\delta$  ab invicem diverſa. Sin  $Cb$  ſectiōni vel ſect. opp. non ampliùs occurrat, hoc eſt, ſi ſit hyperbolæ asymptoto vel parabolæ diametris parallela, huic parallela ex  $B$  ( per hanc prop.) non alibi quàm in  $n$  ſecabit  $EN$ , hoc eſt erit  $Bn$  pariter asymptoto hyperb. vel parab. diametris parallela.

36. *Supple reli-  
quos caſus.* *Coroll. 3.* Sint puncta quinque  $B, C, D, \Delta, E$  ad ſectiōnem conicam vel ad ſectiōnes oppoſitas; Si per  $E$  *ex.gr.* tranſeat recta  $ENn$ , occurrens connexis  $BD, BA$  in  $N, n$ ; & alia  $EHb$  occurrens connexis  $CD, C\Delta$  in  $H, b$  reſpectivè, ita ut ſit  $EH : EN :: E b : En$ ; agantur verò  $CA, BA$  iſtis  $EH, EN$  reſpectivè parallelæ; Hæ aut ſibi mutud occurrent in iſta ſectiōe [ vel unâ ſect. opp.] vel ſaltem ( in unam coaleſcentibus rectis  $EN, EH$  ) erunt uni asymptotōn hyperbolæ vel parabolæ diametris parallelæ. Sit earum occurſus, ( ſi modò aliquis )  $A$ , occurrat vero  $BA$  ſectiōni, vel ſect. opp. denuò ( ſi modò occurrat ) in  $a$ , connexæque  $Ca$ , ducatur  $EL$  parallela  $Ca$ , occurrens  $CD, C\Delta$  in  $L, l$  reſpectivè; Eritque ( ex hâc prop. )  $EN : En :: EL : El ::$  ( ex hyp. )  $EH : Eb$ , quod fieri non poteſt ( propter  $CD, C\Delta$  non parallelas ) niſi rectæ  $EH, EL$ , hoc eſt, puncta  $H, L$ ;  $b, l$ , coincidant; adeoque iſtis  $EH, EL$  parallelæ rectæ  $CA, Ca$ , hoc eſt, puncta  $A, a$ .

37. *Supple reli-  
quos caſus.* Si  $BA$  ſit asymptoto, vel parabolæ diametris parallela, ut non ampliùs occurrat ſectiōni, ductis  $Ca, EL$  eidem parallelis, oſtenderetur eodem modo  $EH, EL$  ſibi invicem, & rectæ  $EN$ , coincidere, adeoque &  $CA, Ca$ , hoc eſt  $BA, Ca$  eſſe asymptoto, vel parab. diam. parallelas.

*Supple hos  
caſus.* Si ex  $D, \Delta$  unum vel utrumque infinîtè diſtet, vel coincidentibus

coincidentibus C, D, vel C,  $\Delta$ , B, D vel B,  $\Delta$ , ex rectis connectentibus una vel duæ sint contingentes, Eadem prorsus est demonstratio.

*Coroll. 4.* Positis quæ in *Coroll. 3.* Cum punctum <sup>Supple hunc casum.</sup> A (modo infinite non distet) sit semper ad sectionem, Incidente A in B, manifestum est fore AB contingentem. Idem intellige de A C, incidente A in C.

*Coroll. 5.* Sectio conica [vel sect. opp.] sectioni conicæ [vel sect. opp.] non occurrit ad plura puncta <sup>35. pro omnibus casibus.</sup> quàm quatuor, nisi in totum congruat; Quoties autem unius hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] asymptotos fuerit alterius asymptoto, vel parabolæ diametris parallela, aut duarum parabolarum communes fuerint diametri, id pro communi (infinite scilicet distante) puncto censebitur, sectionum vero quilibet contactus pro duobus punctis. Nam si dixeris esse quinque communia puncta A, B, C, D, E; Connexis AB, AC; BD, CD, ductisque EN, EH (ut prius,) sumptoque in utravis sectione puncto quovis  $\Delta$ , & connexâ B  $\Delta$  secante EN in  $n$ , & C  $\Delta$  secante EH in  $h$ , erit (ex hac prop.)  $EN : EH :: En : Eh$ ; unde (per *coroll. 2.*) punctum  $\Delta$  erit pariter ad alteram sectionem. Et sic ubique.

Eadem est demonstratio in cæteris casibus, si pro <sup>Supple hos casus.</sup> infinite distante puncto ducantur BA, CA, vel BD, CD asymptotis, vel parabolarum diametris, vel utrisque (prout casus fuerit) parallelæ; pro contactu vero concipias duorum occursum puncta A & B, sive A & C, vel B & D, sive C & D, in unum coire in B vel C, & à communi rectâ contingente connecti, cæteraque (juxta præcedentia) fieri perinde ac si quinque essent diversa puncta.

Quamvis hæc demonstratio manifeste requirat, ut punctum E (ratione muneris sui) nec alii cuius puncto coincidat, nec infinite distet, ut non directe extendatur ad casum ubi fortè dixeris Duos esse contactus, & unum præterea occursum sed infinite distantem; Nilominus in hoc etiam casu valet corollarium. Nam quod

quod de duobus contactibus & occurſu quantumvis longinquo oſtenſum eſt, in huiusmodi occurſu infinite diſtante pariter obtinebit.

*Coroll. 6.* De duarum ſectionum contactibus in corollario præcedenti oſtenſa de duabus hyperbolis [vel ſect. oppoſitis] unam vel utramque aſymptoton communem habentibus, pariter intelligenda ſunt. Nam quemadmodum recta conjungens duo puncta (eorum uno in infinitum abeunte) evadit parabolæ diameter, vel hyperbolæ aſymptoto parallela; proindeque huiusmodi rectarum parallelismus ſimplici occurſui æquipollet, ut ex ſupradictis manifeſtum eſt; ita recta utramque ſectionem contingens, huiusmodi tactu in infinitum abeunte, fit communis aſymptotos; Et quæ de contactu quantumvis longinquo vera ſunt, de communi aſymptoto pariter vera erunt.

38.

*Coroll. 7.* Etiam ſi duæ Parabolæ habeant communes diametros, & duo præterea communia puncta  $A, B$ , ad aliud punctum ſibi mutuo non occurrent, niſi in totum congruant. Idem intellige de uno puncto qui ſit contactus. Nam ſi dicas aliud eſſe commune punctum  $C$ , connexa  $AB$ , ductaque huic parallela  $CE$  & ſecante unam ſectionem in  $E$ , alteram in  $e$ , Si biſecta  $AB$  in  $H$ , ducatur  $HI$  communibus diametris parallela, Erit hæc (per *coroll. 16. prop. 20.*) utriusque ſectionis diameter, & biſecabit tam  $CE$ , quam  $Ce$  in  $I$ ; unde coincident  $E, e$ ; Eruntque adeo præter communes diametros quatuor communia puncta. Simili modo (ſi concipias  $A, B$  concidere, & à communi recta contingente  $AB$  connecti, & diametrum  $HI$  per contactum duci) oſtendetur in ſecundo caſu, præter communes diametros, tria eſſe communia puncta quorum unum eſt contactus.

Si in priore caſu diameter rectæ  $AB$  tranſit per  $C$ , erit recta per  $C$  parallela  $AB$  communis contingens, eruntque in hoc caſu, præter communes diametros, tria communia puncta quorum unum eſt contactus. Patet ergo ubique per *coroll. 5.*

*Coroll.*

Coroll. 8. Parabola parabolam, cui in totum non congruit, in duobus punctis non tangit. Nam recta connectens communium rectarum contingentium occursum, & medium tactus conjungentis punctum esset communis utriusque sectionis diameter: Unde patet per coroll. 7.

Prop. XXXVI Theor. XXX.

Si per quatuor puncta sectionis conicæ [vel sect. opp.] A, 39.  
B, C, D ducantur quatuor rectæ AB, AC, BD, DC, <sup>pro omnibus</sup>  
eodem modo quo in propositione precedenti, Et à <sup>casibus.</sup>  
quovis alio sectionis puncto E agantur quatuor rectæ  
EL, EK, EO, EM ad priores quatuor in L, K, O, M,  
respectivè terminatæ, & ad easdem quomodocunque  
inclinatæ; Item ab alio quovis sectionis puncto e,  
agantur quatuor aliæ el, ek, eo, em, ad easdem re-  
ctas cum prioribus respectivè terminatæ, prioribusque  
respectivè parallelæ; Erunt rectangula EL × EM,  
el × em, sub rectis scilicet ad duas AB, CD in uno  
aliquo quatuor punctorum non concurrentes termina-  
tis, ad invicem, ut rectangula EK × EO, ek × eo  
sub rectis ad reliquas duas AG, BD terminatis.

Per E, e actis EQN, eqn; ERH, erh, duabus  
AB, AC, in eodem puncto A concurrentibus, res-  
pectivè parallelis; quarum EQN, eqn, occurrant AC  
in Q, q; BD in N, n; ERH, erh occurrant AB in  
R, r; CD in H, h; Erit, ob sim. triang.

ER:er::EL:el, &

EH:eh::EM:em, ductisque &c.

1. ER × EH:er × eh::EL × EM:el × em.

Rursus, EQ:eq::EK:ek, &

EN:en::EO:eo, ductisque &c.

2. EQ × EN:eq × en::EK × EO:ek × eo.

Sed (per prop. preced.) est

ER × EH:er × eh::EQ × EN:eq × en;

Ergo per proport. 1 & 2,

EL × EM:el × em::EK × EO:ek × eo.

Si

*Supple hos  
casus.*

Si rectarum quatuor puncta conjugentium una (coeuntibus duobus punctis) sit contingens, vel si duæ aliquæ sint contingentes, & duæ reliquæ in tactus conjugentem coalescant; vel è quatuor punctis unum infinite distet; in iis nempe casibus in quibus obtinet propositionis præcedentis pars prior, unde hæc pendet, manet eadem demonstratio. Quæ etiam si rectarum  $EL$ ,  $EK$  &c.  $el$ ,  $ek$  &c. aliquæ vel omnes in directum jacent, (punctorum coincidentium ratione habitâ) non proinde immutabitur.

*Supple hos  
casus.*

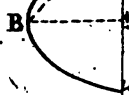
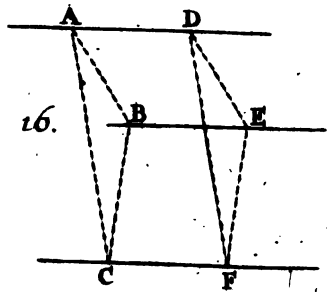
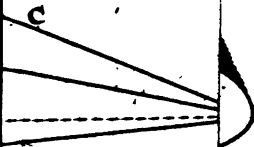
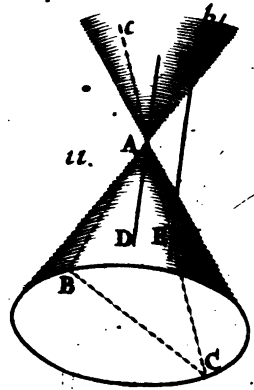
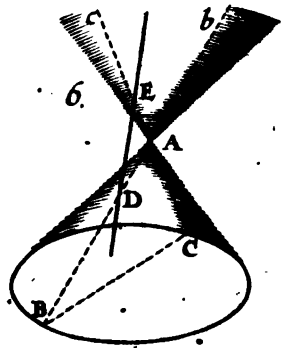
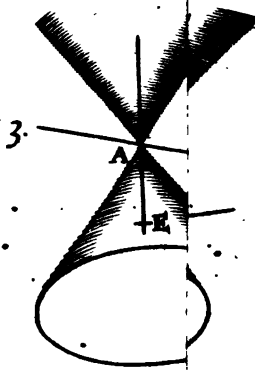
Etiam, si in hyperbolâ [ vel sect. opp. ] ex quatuor punctis, uno secundum unius asymptoti directionem infinite distante, aliud adhuc (quod priori non connexum intellige) secundum alterius asymptoti directionem infinite distet; vel si connectens duò aliqua (coeuntibus punctis, & simul in infinitum abeuntibus) fiat asymptotos, duobus reliquis (sive cœant, sive non) finite distantibus; Nihilominus in his, perinde ac in prioribus, casibus valebit propositio. Nam quod in horum punctorum situ quantumvis longinquo obtinet, in infinite distante situ pariter obtinebit.

40. *Coroll.* Si quatuor rectarum duæ aliquæ in uno quatuor punctorum non concurrentes, *ex. gr.*  $CD$ ,  $AB$ , concurrant in  $X$ , & reliquæ duæ  $CA$ ,  $BD$  in  $Y$ , & rectæ omnes  $EL$ ,  $EK$ , &c.  $el$ ,  $ek$  &c. in directum jacentes fiant una recta  $Ee$ , quæ etiam per  $X$ ,  $Y$  transeat; erit  $EX : eX :: EY : eY$ . Nam in hoc casu coincidunt  $X$ ,  $L$ ,  $l$ ,  $M$ ,  $m$ ; uti etiam  $Y$ ,  $K$ ,  $k$ ,  $O$ ,  $o$ ; Unde

$$\begin{array}{l} EL \times EM \} : \{ el \times em \} :: \{ EK \times EO \} : \{ ek \times eo \\ EXq \} : \{ eXq \} :: \{ EYq \} : \{ eYq \} \end{array}$$

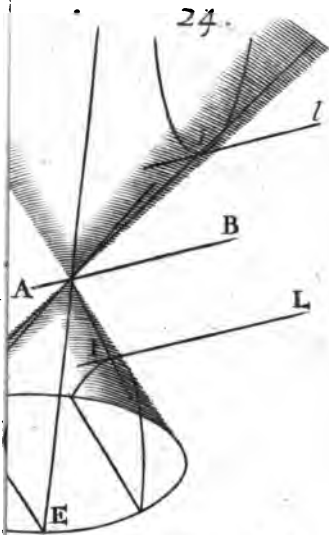
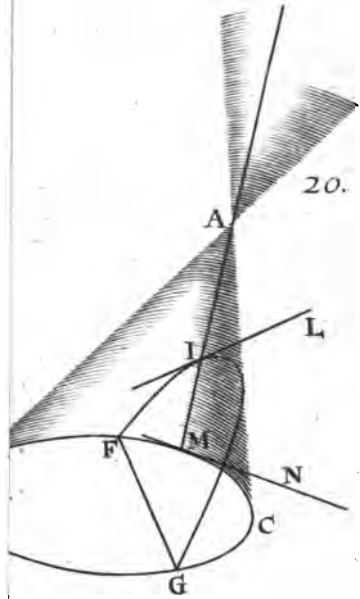
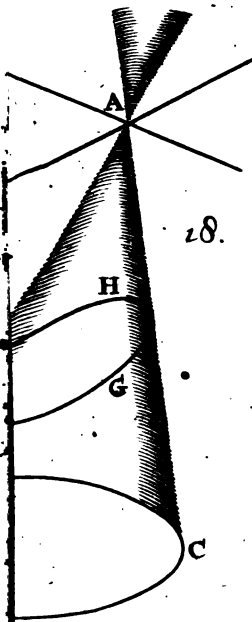
ideoque :  $EX : eX :: EY : eY$ .

41. Idem erit, si, coeuntibus punctis *ex. gr.*  $A$ ,  $B$  &  $C$ ,  $D$ , rectæ  $AB$ ,  $CD$  fiant contingentes, & reliquæ  $AC$ ,  $BD$  in tactus conjugentem coalescant, rectaque  $Ee$  per contingentium occursum  $X$  transiens secet tactus conjugentem in  $Y$ . Siquidem in hoc quoque casu coincidunt puncta  $X$ ,  $L$ ,  $l$ ,  $M$ ,  $m$ , &  $Y$ ,  $K$ ,  $k$ ,  $O$ ,  $o$ .

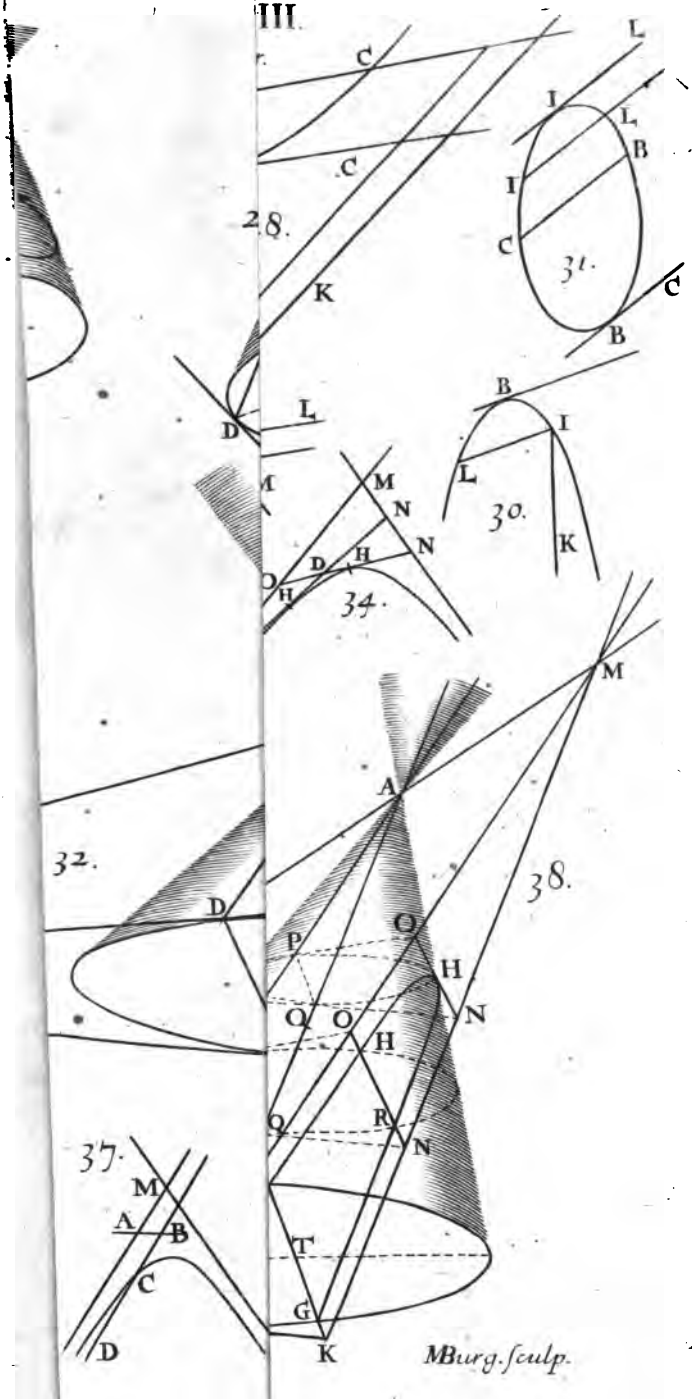










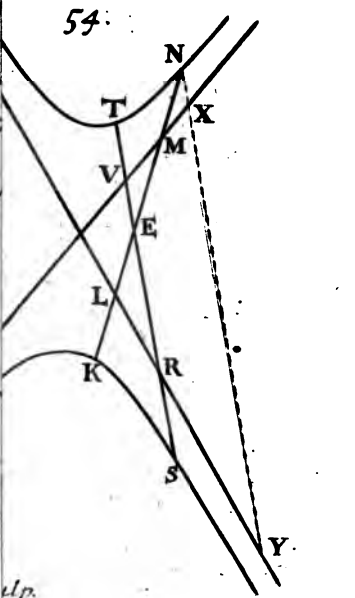
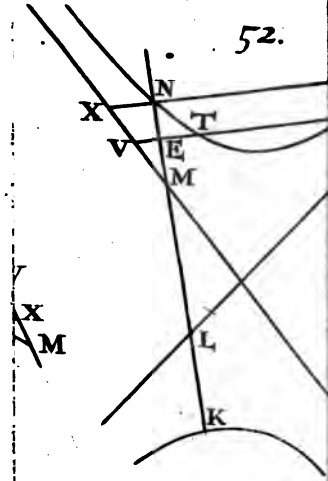
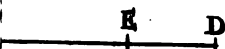
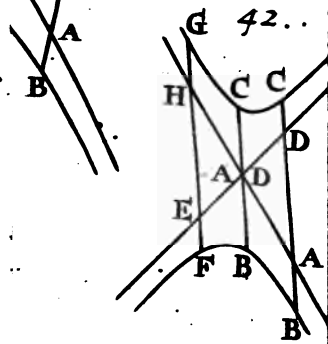
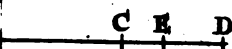
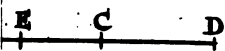
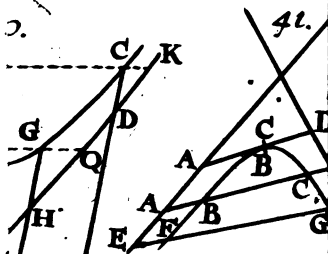


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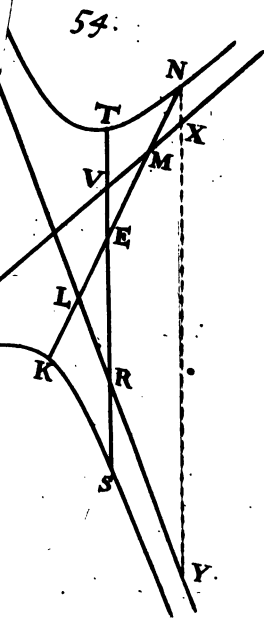
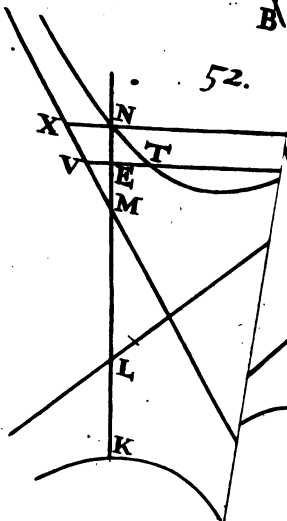
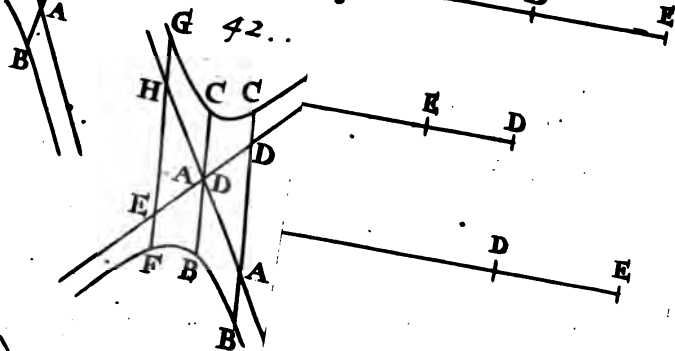
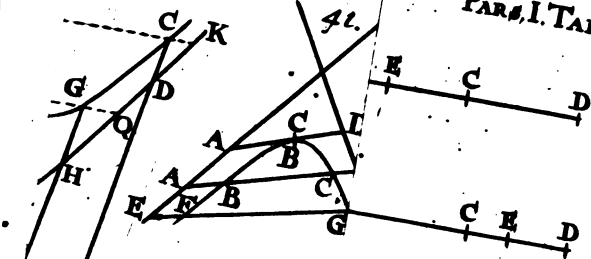


up.

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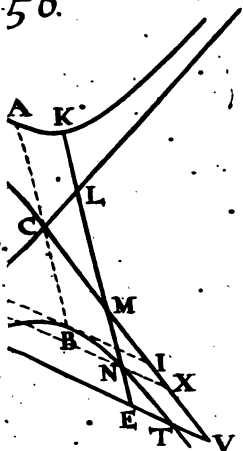
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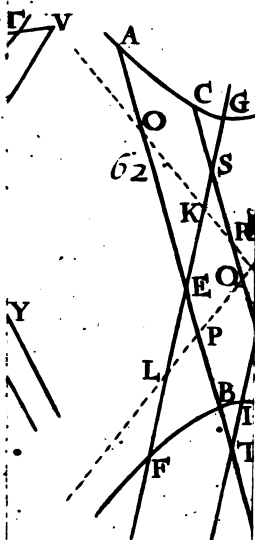
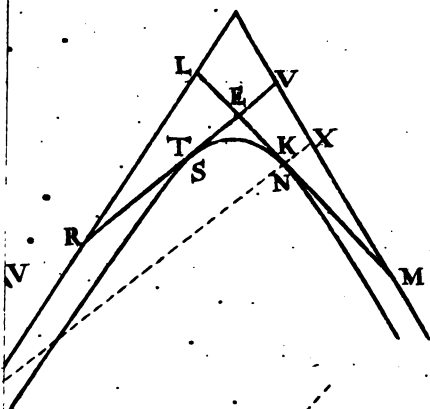


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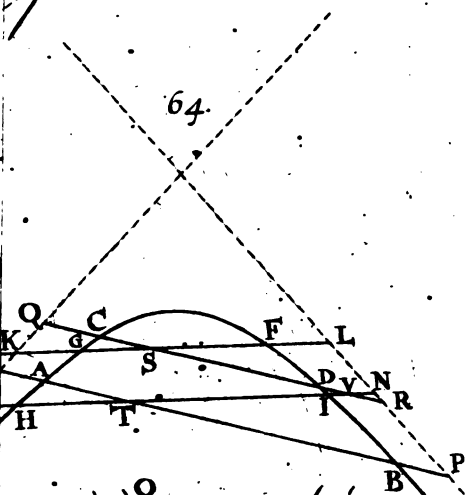


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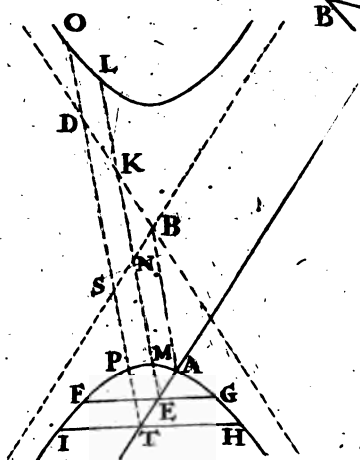
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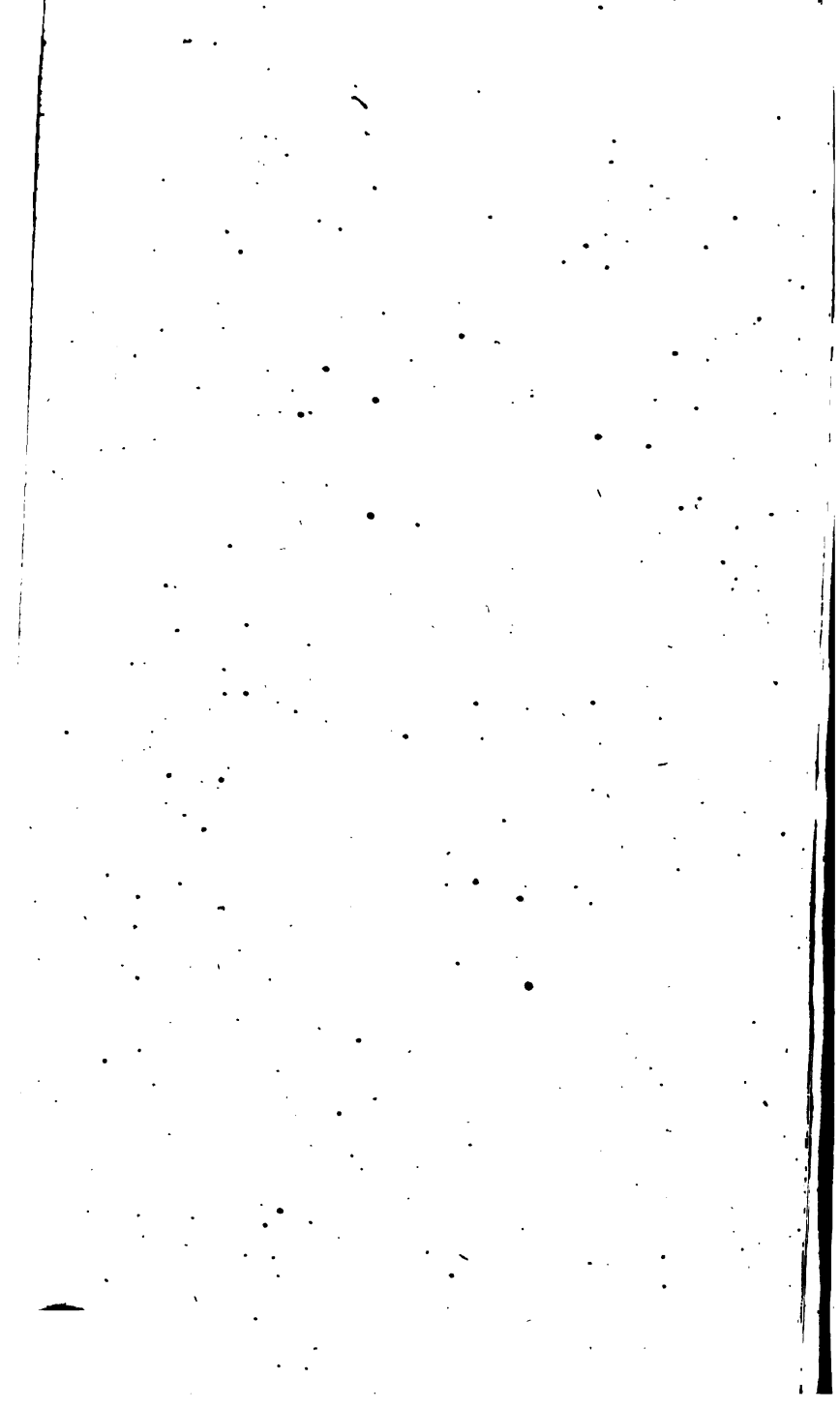


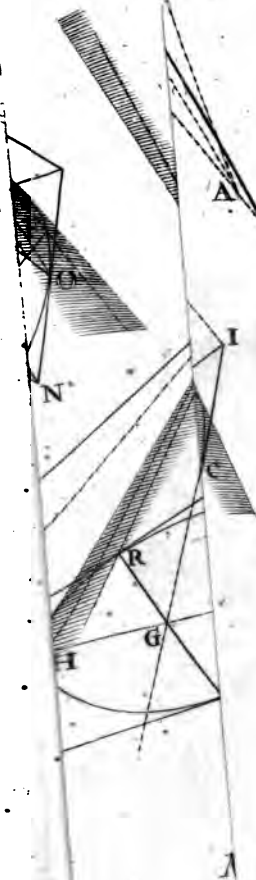
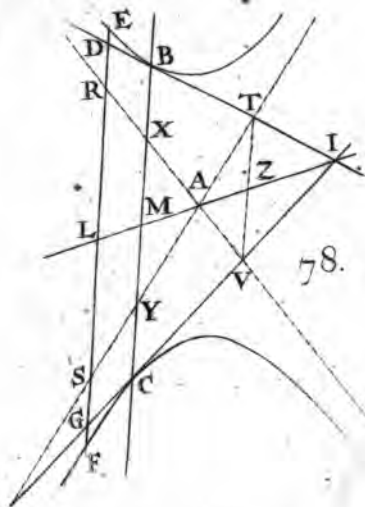
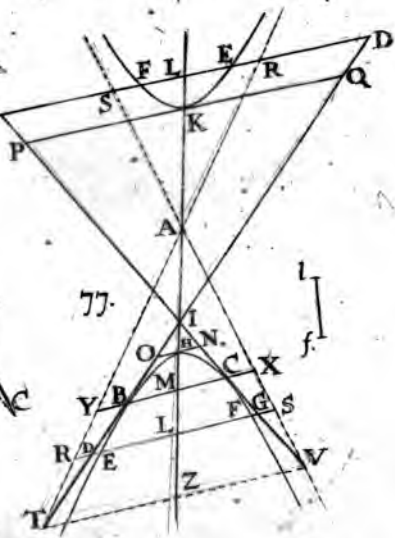
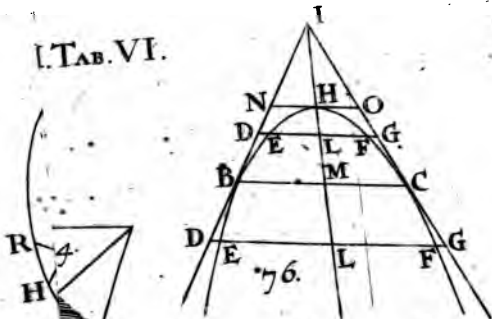
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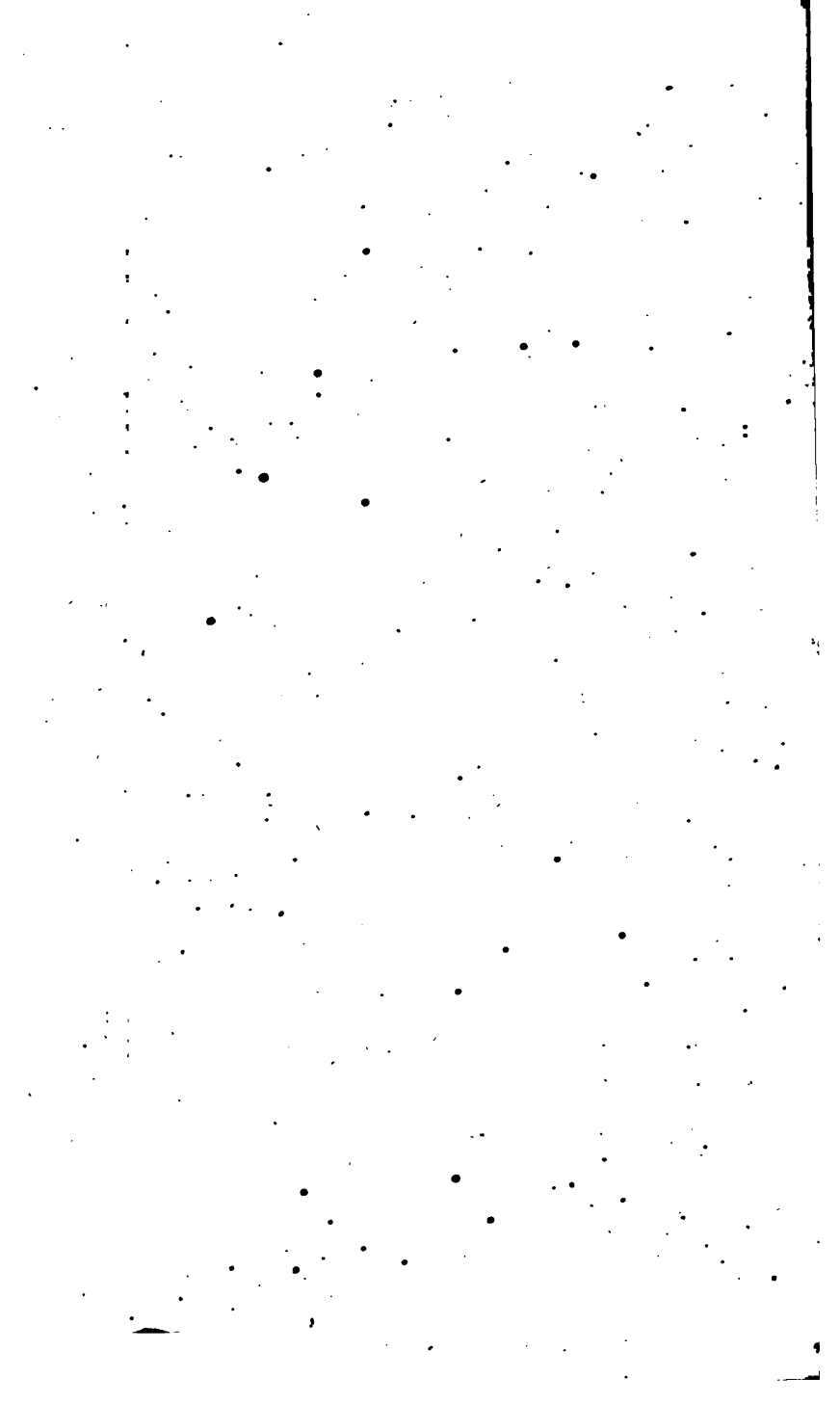


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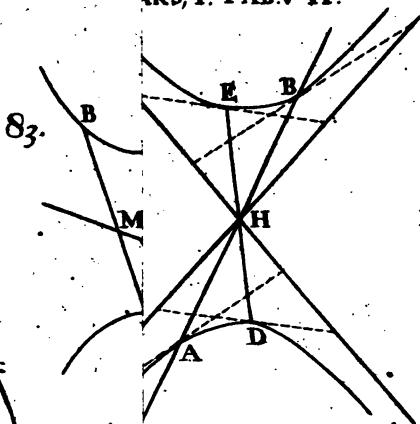




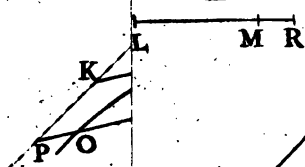
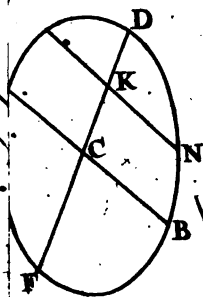
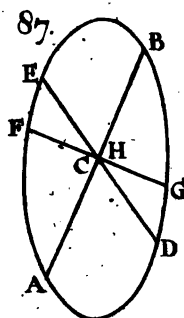




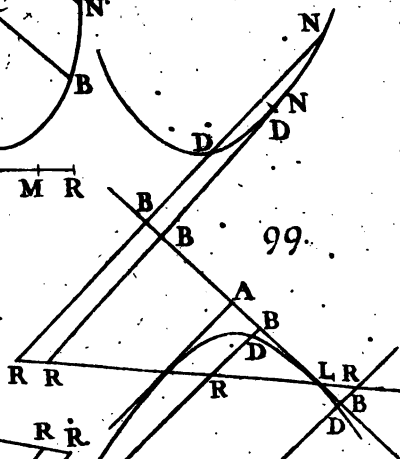
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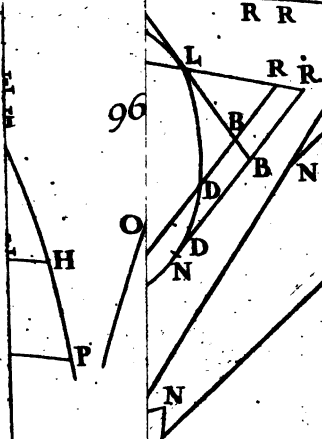
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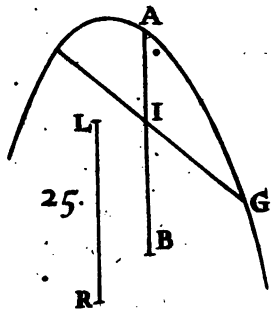
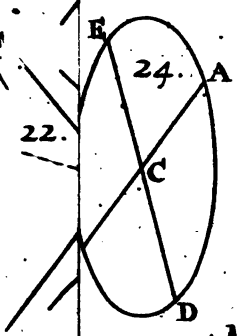
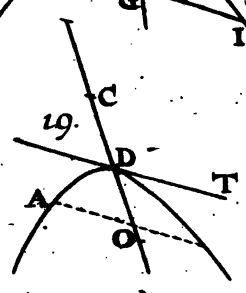
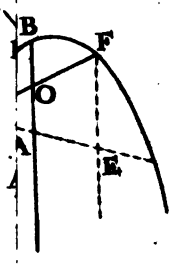
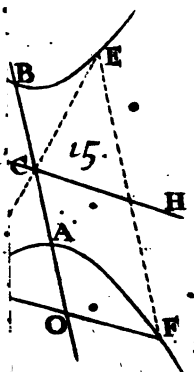
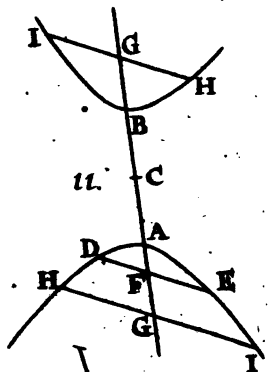
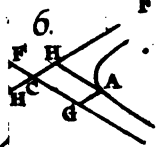
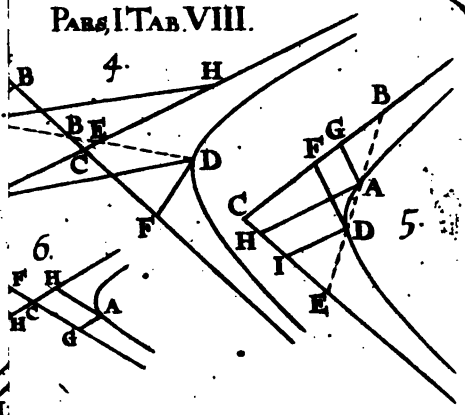
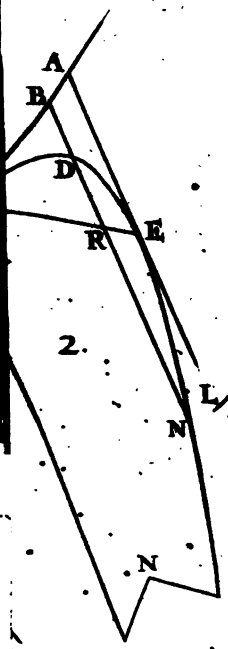
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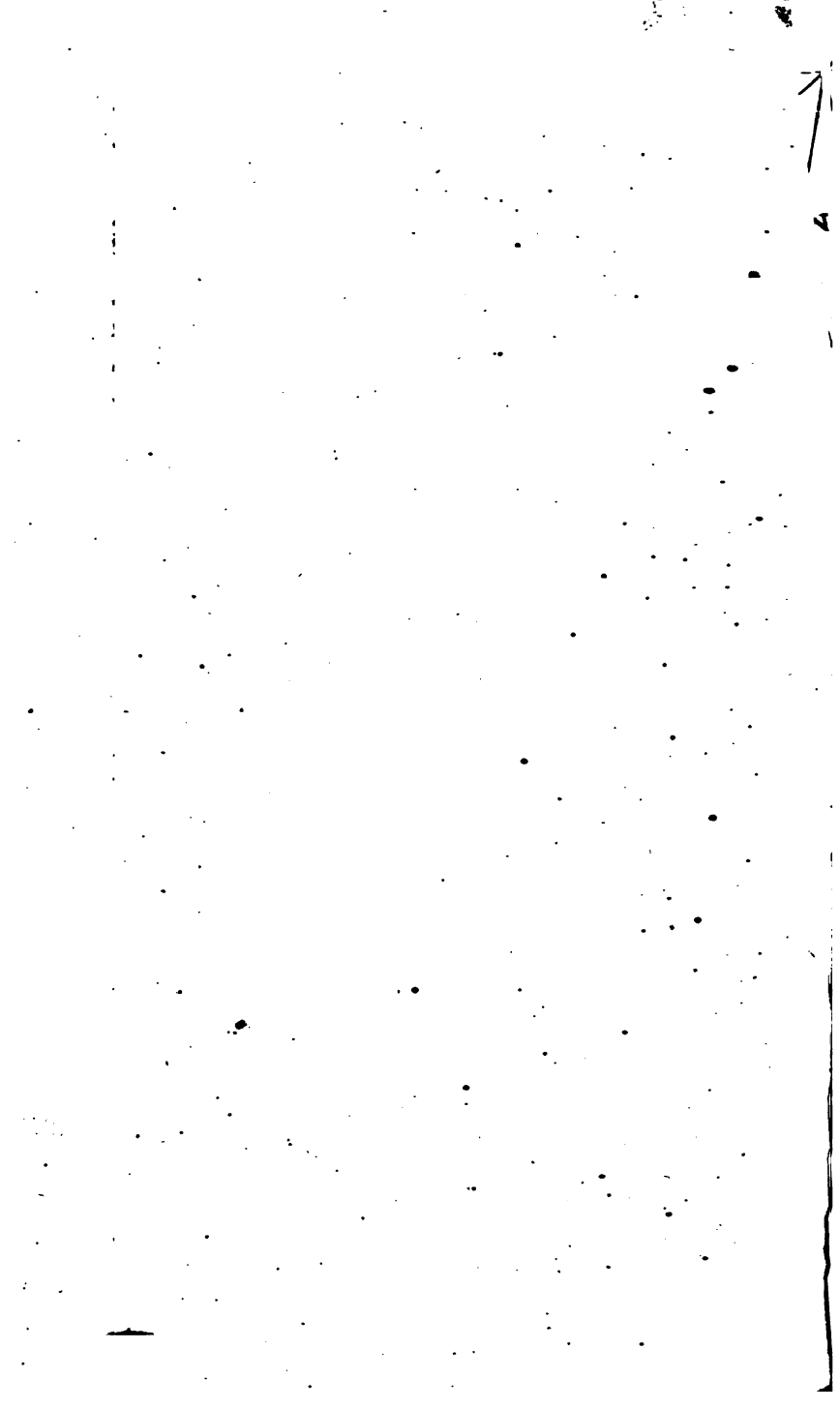


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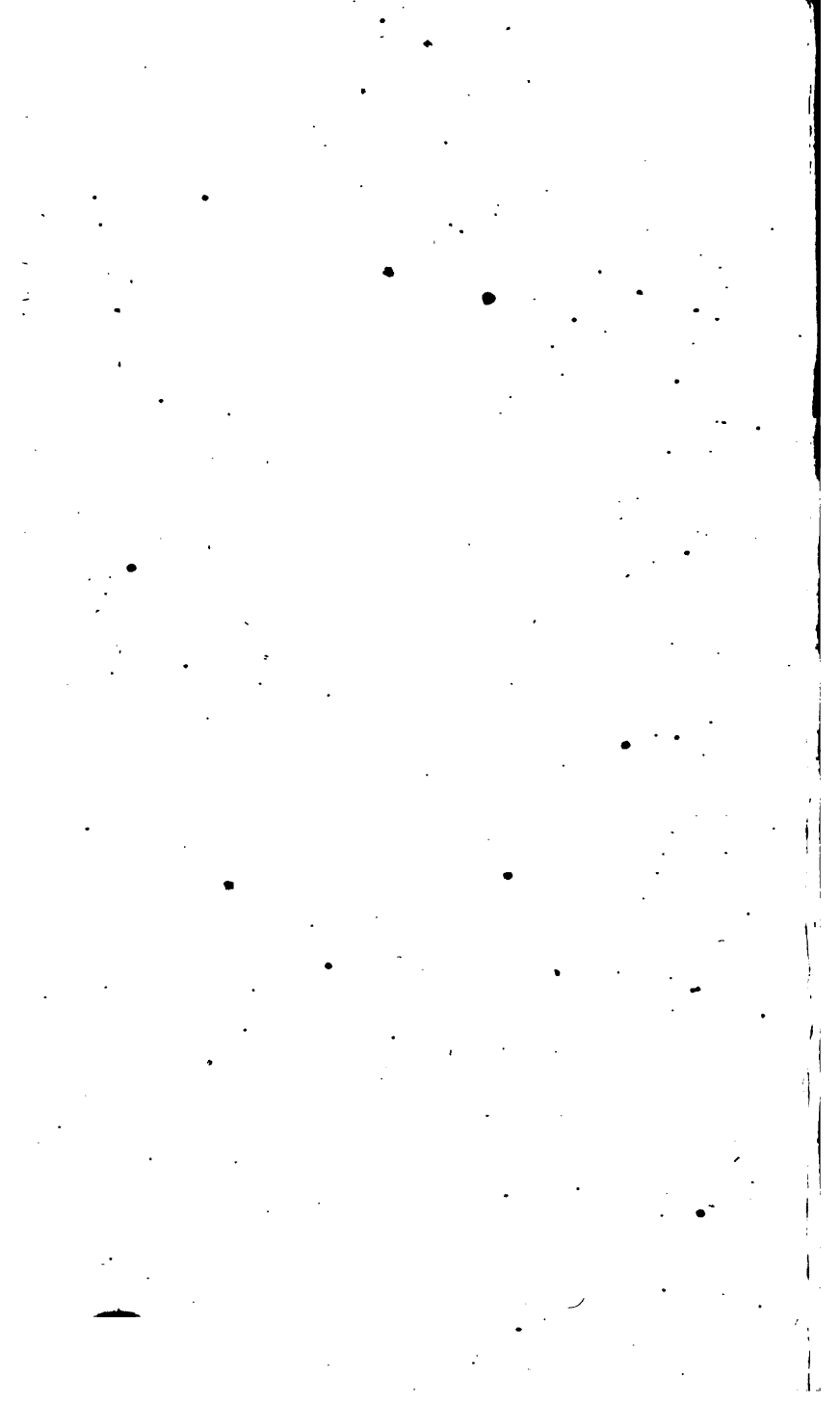
A  
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# P A R S II.

## *Definitiones.*

**S**I Recta A D ita dividatur in B, C, ut sit tota A D ad utramvis partem extremam C D, ut reliqua extrema A B ad mediam B C, Recta A D *Harmonice divisa* dicitur. 1.

Et Puncta A, B, C, D dicuntur *Puncta divisionis Harmonicæ*, Vel *Harmonicalia*.

*Coroll. 1.* Ob  $AD:DC::AB:BC$ . Erit alternando  $AD:AB::DC:BC$ .

*Coroll. 2.* Utravis extremarum A B vel C D est major mediâ B C. nam  $AD > CD$ , vel A B.

*Coroll. 3.* Datis divisionis harmonicæ duobus extremis punctis E, H, & mediorum uno F, invenietur alterum G. Nempe dividendo F H in G in ratione E H ad E F; Vel E F in G in ratione E H ad H F. 2.

*Coroll. 4.* Sint E, F, G, H puncta divisionis harmonicæ, sitque I F utriusvis extremæ partis E F excessus supra mediam F G; Propter  $EF:FG::EH:GH$  erit divid. 3.

$$\frac{EF - FG}{IF} : FG :: \frac{EH - HG}{EG} : HG.$$

*Coroll. 5.* Unde, datis divisionis harmonicæ mediis punctis F G, & extremorum uno E, invenitur alterum H. Factâ nempe  $EI = FG$ ; Deinde faciendo  $IF:FG::EG:GH$ . 3.

*Coroll. 6.* In casu *Coroll. 3.* i. liquet duod tantum puncta proposito satisfacere; ex utrâque scilicet parte puncti F unum; In casu *Coroll. 5.* i. unicum.

*Coroll. 7.* Positis ut in *Coroll. 4.* Cum sit  $IF:FG::3.4.5. EG:HG$ ; quo minor est I F respectu F G, eo minor 6. 6.  
G erit

erit EG respectu HG: si itaque sit  $EF = FG$ , hoc est, si IF nullius sit magnitudinis, erit HG infinita. Si sit EG finita, HG vero infinita, erit IF nullius magnitudinis; hoc est, erit  $EF = FG$ . Cujus rei occurrent exempla in sequentibus.

Lemma 1.

7. *Recta AD Harmonice divisa in B, C, & utraque extremitate AB simul cum media BC, i. e. AC bisecta in M, Dico*

$$MB : MC : MD ::$$

Producta DA, fiat  $Ad = CD$ ;

1. Ex hyp.  $AB : BC :: AD : DC$

2. Comp.  $\frac{AB + BC}{AC} : BC :: \frac{AD + DC}{Dd} : DC$ ,

Et dimidiatis antecedentibus.

3.  $MC : BC :: MD : DC$ ;

4. Divid.  $\frac{MC - BC}{MB} : MC :: \frac{MD - DC}{MC} : MD$

Lemma 2.

7. *Isdem positis, Dico  $BC : BD :: BM : BA$ .*

Nam ex 3. proport. supra,

$$BC : DC :: MC : MD, \text{ \& per 4<sup>m</sup>. proport. } MB : MC :: MC : MD \text{ unde}$$

$$BC : DC :: MB : \left\{ \frac{MC}{MA} \right\} \text{ Et comp.}$$

5.  $BC : \left\{ \frac{BC + DC}{BD} \right\} :: MB : \left\{ \frac{MB + MA}{BA} \right\}$

Lemma 3.

7. *Isdem positis, Dico  $DC : DB :: DM : DA$ .*

Nam ex 3. proport. supra,

$$MD : MC :: DC : BC, \text{ \& ex 1<sup>a</sup>. proport. } DC : BC :: AD : AB; \text{ Unde}$$

6.  $MD : MC :: AD : AB$ , Et divid.  
 $MD - MC \left. \vphantom{MD - MC} \right\} : MD :: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} AD - AB \\ BD \end{array} \right\} : AD$ ;  
 7. Unde altern.  $CD : BD :: MD : AD$ .

Lemma 4.

- Isdem positis, Dico*  $DC : DB :: AM : AB$ . 7.  
 Nam ex 5. proport.  
 $BD : BC :: BA : MB$ . Et div.  
 8.  $BD - BC \left. \vphantom{BD - BC} \right\} : BD :: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} BA - MB \\ AM \end{array} \right\} : BA$ .

Lemma 5.

- Isdem positis, Dico*  $AD : BD :: AM : BC$ . 7.  
 Nam ex proport. 1.  
 $BA : AD :: BC : DC$ . & ex proport. 8.  
 $BA : BD :: AM : DC$ . Unde  
 $AD : BD :: AM : BC$ .  
*Def.* In recta quavis  $AD$  si per divisionis harmonicæ 8. 9.  
 puncta  $A, B, C, D$  agantur quatuor rectæ  $AE, BE, CE,$   
 $DE$  in puncto quovis  $E$  extra rectam  $AD$  concurren-  
 tes, vel inter se parallelæ; Eædem *Harmonicales* ap-  
 pellantur.  
*Coroll.* Recta quavis ipsi  $AD$  parallela harmoni-  
 calibus in  $a, b, c, d$  occurrentis harmonicè dividitur.  
 Nam (ob parallelas rectas) secatur in eadem ratione  
 quâ  $AD$ .

Lemma 6.

- Isdem positis, sit recta quavis*  $FH$  *cuius harmoni-* 10. 11.  
*calium*  $ED$  *vel*  $EC$  *parallela, tribus reliquis occurrens*  
*in*  $F, G, H$ , *Dico*  $FG$ , *bisectam in*  $G$ .

Per  $G$  ductâ  $IKGL$  ipsi  $AD$  parallelâ, similia sunt  
 triang.  $IKE, GKF, \& ILE, GLH$ . Per *Coroll.* ad  
 præced. def.  $IL : LG :: IK : KG ::$  (per sim. triang.)  
 $IE : FG :: IE : GH$ . Unde  $FG = GH$ .

Lemma 7.

12. *Et conversum, Recta quavis FGH bisecta in G, & per quodvis punctum E extra rectam FH actis rectis FE, GE, HE, & ED ipsi FH parallelâ, Dico rectas FE, GE, HE, DE, esse Harmonicales.*

Per G ducatur KGLI occurrens quatuor rectis in K, G, L, I, quod fieri posse manifestum est; Erunt (ob  $FH \parallel ED$ ) similia triangula IKE, GKF, uti & ILE, GLH, unde

$$IE : GH :: IL : LG, \text{ Et}$$

$$IE : \left\{ \begin{matrix} FG \\ GH \end{matrix} \right\} :: IK : KG; \text{ Ergo ex æquo}$$

$$IL : LG :: IK : KG.$$

Hoc est, puncta K, G, L, I sunt harmonicalia; & rectæ FE, GE, HE, DE harmonicales.

Lemma 8.

13. *Si quatuor harmonicales à recta quavis utcumque secantur in punctis K, G, L, I, Dico rectam KI harmonicè dividi.*

Si rectæ harmonicales concurrant in E, sumptis duobus quibuscumque alternis punctis I, G, per alterum G ducatur HGF harmonicali IE, quæ per alterum I transit, parallela, tribus reliquis occurrens in H, G, F; Erit (per lemma 6.)  $FG = GH$ , & triangula IKE, GKF, uti & ILE, GLH similia; Unde

$$IE : GH :: IL : LG, \text{ Et}$$

$$IE : \left\{ \begin{matrix} FG \\ GH \end{matrix} \right\} :: IK : KG; \text{ Ergo ex æquo.}$$

$$IL : LG :: IK : KG.$$

Si harmonicales sint parallelæ, res per se manifesta est.

Lemma 9.

14. 15. *Si duæ rectæ ABCD, AFGH harmonicè divisæ ab  
16. &c, beant quodlibet divisionum punctum A commune, cæteraque*

*teraque divisionum puncta rectis BF, CG, DH ordinatim conjungantur, i. e. primum unius cum primo alterius, secundum cum secundo, tertium cum tertio; à communi scilicet puncto versus utrumvis extremum progrediendo, & per alterum extremum (si opus) redeundo; vel, quod idem est, secundum unius cum secundo alterius conjungatur, cætera pro libitu; Dico rectas BF, CG, DH vel coire omnes in communi puncto E, vel esse omnes inter se parallelas.*

Primò si earum binæ quælibet ex. gr. HD, CG 14. 15. coeant in E. Juncta BE fecet AFGH in I, aut (si 16. 17. fieri potest) sit ei parallela, & connectatur AE: Si 18. 19. BE fecet AFGH in I, ob divisionem harmonicam erunt EA, EBI, ECG, EDH harmonicales, & puncta A, I, G, H harmonicalia, uti etiam ex hypothefi sunt A, F, G, H; secundo vero unius rectæ puncto cum secundo alterius connexo, puncta F, I semper cadent ad easdem partes respectu reliquorum; Nam si punctum F sit medium (scilicet inter A, G,) 14. 15. hoc manifestum est, cum AG angulum AEG subten- 16. 19. dat, quam ducta EBI dividit; coincident ergo puncta I, F, cum (per coroll. 6. ad def. harmon. div.) inter A, G non sit aliud medium ab F diversum. Sin F 17. 18. extremum fuerit, idem nihilominus eveniet; non enim cadit I inter A, G medium, cum EB extra angulum AEG cadat; cumque ex punctis A, G, H duo sint media & unum extremum, non erunt (per idem coroll. 6.) duo adhuc extrema I, F à se invicem diversa. Coincidunt ergo I, F. i. e. FB transit per E.

Si EB dicatur parallela AFGH, erit AH = HG contra hypothefin.

Si duæ aliquæ conjungentium GC, HD parallelæ 20. 21. sint, Ob similia triangula erit

CA : AD :: GA : AH & comp. vel div.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} AD \pm CA \\ CD \end{array} \right\} : AD :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} AH \pm GA \\ GH \end{array} \right\} : AH ::$  (ob div.

harm.) CB : AB :: GF : FA unde triangula ABF, ACG

ACG similia sunt, hoc est, BF, CG, DH parallelae.

Si puncta harmonicalia alia lege conjungantur, Dux saltem conjungentium concurrent inter puncta connexa, dux vero non; Unde non erit communis omnium concursus.

Lemma 10.

22. 23. Si recta harmonicè divisa ABCD, & alia bifariam  
24. 25. divisa BFG, habeant quodlibet divisionum punctum  
26. 27. commune B, & duo reliqua bifariam divisa puncta  
cum totidem alterius rectis AF, CG conjungantur,  
& per residuum harmonicè divise punctum D agatur  
DH ipsi BFG parallela; Ita tamen ut cum punctum  
B fuerit bifariam divise extremum, secundum unius  
cum secundo alterius conjungatur, sin B medium fue-  
rit bifariam divise punctum, punctum D per quod  
parallela recta ducitur sit à communi B secundum;  
Cætera pro libitu. Dico rectas AF, CG, DH con-  
vergere in communi quodam puncto E.

Ob rectarum, quarum puncta conjunguntur, partes unius quidem æquales, alterius inæquales, liquet AF, CG concurrere. Porro manifestum est, AF, CG non esse ipsi BFG parallelas, proindeque utramque huic parallelæ DH occurrere.

Sit ergo ipsarum AF, CG occurfus E; Per E ducta EI parallelâ BFG secante ABCD in I, Ob BFG bifariam divisam, & huic parallelam EI, (connexâ EB,) erunt EB, EA, EC, EI harmonicales, & puncta B, A, C, I harmonicalia, uti sunt ex hypothesi B, A, C, D, unde ostendetur (ut in priore lemmate) puncta D, I coincidere, hoc est, rectam DH transire per E.

Schol. Lemma hoc est (proprie) præcedentis casus particularis; nec puncta conjungendi lex hæc posita ab illâ diversa est; cum (per coroll. 7. ad def. præced.) divisio bifariam sit divisio harmonica, cujus punctum  
unum,



unum, ad utramvis partem, in infinitum abit; ideoque  
recta ab alterius rectæ puncto aliquo ducta bifariam di-  
vise parallela, pro puncta conjungente habenda.

Propositio I. Theorema I.

Si sectionem quamvis conicam, vel sectiones oppositas, 28, 29.  
contingant binæ rectæ A D, A G concurrentes in A; 30. 31.  
per punctum verò concursus A agatur recta A L K I, 32.  
sectioni, vel utrique sectionum oppositarum occurrens  
in L, I, & conjungenti tactus D G ( in opp. sect.  
productæ ) in K; Dico eandem harmonicè dividi à  
punctis A, L, K, I; i. e.  $AL : AI :: KL : KI$ .

Hæc propositio est casus corollarii propositionis 36.  
p. 1. Ob insignem verò & frequentem ejus in sequen-  
tibus usum, visum est eam denuò propositam peculiari  
demonstratione munire, singulis casibus singulis figuris  
expressis.

Per 1, L actæ E I M H, B L N F ipsi D G parallelæ  
occurrant contingentibus in E, H, & B, F, sectioni  
vero, vel sectioni oppositæ, vel utrique sectionum op-  
positarum in M, N; Erit ( per Prop. 19. Part. 1. )  $MH$   
 $= EI$  &  $NF = BL$  i. e.  $ME = HI$  &  $NB = FL$ .  
Et (per Prop. 17, vel 18. Part. 1.) erit

$LB \times NB$  } :  $\{ EI \times EM \}$  } :  $DB q : DE q ::$  ( ob  
 $LB \times LF$  } :  $\{ EI \times HI \}$  } :  $DB q : DE q ::$  ( ob  
rectas parallelas )  $KL q : KI q$ . Rursus ob sim triang.

$LB : EI :: AL : AI$  &

$LF : HI :: AL : AI$ . Ductisque &c.

$LB \times LF : EI \times HI :: AL q : AI q ::$  ( prius )  
 $KL q : KI q$ . Ergo  $AL : AI :: KL : KI$ .

Coroll. 1. In hyperbola & Ellipsi, Si recta contingens 33. 34.  
sectionem in quolibet puncto D, cuivis diametro I L  
( si opus productæ ) occurrat in A, & à tactu D ad  
eandem diametrum ordinetur recta D K; Vel si ad dia-  
metrum quamvis I L ordinetur recta D K, in cujus ex-  
tremo D recta D A sectionem contingens occurrit dia-  
metro

metro in A ; Eadem diameter in punctis L, K, I, harmonicè secabitur , i. e. erit  $AL : AI :: KL : KI$ . Nam producta DK donec sectioni denuò occurrat in G, Contingens in puncto G (per *Coroll.* 17. prop. 2. part. 1.) occurreret contingenti AD super diametro IL in A. Unde hic casus non differt ab illo hujus propositionis.

33. 34. *Coroll.* 2. Unde (cum centrum hyperbolæ vel Ellipseos C bifecet LI) erit per Lemma 1. hujus partis.

$$CK : CI : CA ::$$

Et per Lemma 2<sup>m</sup>. in Ellipsi per 3<sup>m</sup>. in Hyperbola.

$$LK : CK :: AK : IK.$$

Et per Lemma 2. in Hyper. per 3. in Ellipsi.

$$LA : CA :: KA : IA$$

Et per Lemma 4. in Hyper. per 5. in Ellipsi.

$$AL : AK :: CL : IK.$$

Et per Lemma 4. in Ellipsi per 5. in Hyperb.

$$LK : LC :: KA : IA.$$

35. *Coroll.* 3. Si contingens Parabolam in quolibet puncto D cuilibet diametro IL occurrat in A, & à D ordinateur ad hanc diametrum recta DK, erit  $AI = IK$ . Nam producta KD in G, Contingentes in D, G, ut supra in *Coroll.* 1. coeunt super diametro in A, Recta verò AIKL in quovis alio situ  $Aikl$  sectioni occurrit in binis punctis  $i, l$ , & (per hanc prop. 1.) harmonicè dividitur à punctis A,  $i, k, l$ ; Jam recta  $Aikl$  situm AIKL obtinente, abit punctum L in infinitum, unde (per *Coroll.* 6. ad def. div. harm.)  $AI = IK$ . Hanc vero parabolæ proprietatem peculiari Theoremate mox dignabimur.

36. 37. *Coroll.* 4. In hyperbolâ vel opp. sect. si recta AIKL sit utrivis asymptoto parallela, erit  $AI = IK$ . Nam in quovis alio situ  $Aikl$  ex una parte, erit  $Ai$ , in divisione harmonicâ, pars extrema, &  $ik$  media, i. e.  $Ai = ik$ ; ex altera parte erit  $ik$  extrema &  $Ai$  media i. e.  $ik = Ai$ ; proindeque in situ AIKL erit  $AI = IK$ . Patet etiam eodem modo quo in corollario præcedenti.

*Coroll.*

*Coroll. 5.* In hyperbolâ & oppositis sectionibus, si 38. 39. contingentium altera ex. gr. A D ( tactu D migrante in 40.

infinittum ) degeneret in asymptoton , conjungens tactus G D fit recta eidem asymptoto parallela, idemque præstat quod tactus conjungens in casibus hujus prop. 1.

& *Coroll. 4.* nimirum si A I K L occurrat sectioni, vel 38. 39. sectionibus oppositis, in binis punctis, erit ut in casu hujus prop.  $AL : AI :: KL : KI$ . Si vero A I K L 40.

fit alteri asymptoto C E parallela, erit ut in casu *Coroll. 4.*  $AI = IK$ . Nam quod in alio quovis situ rectæ G D ex utrâvis parte obtinet, in situ intermedio obtinebit.

*Coroll. 6.* Et ut proprietates, quantumvis specie distinctas, aliquali affinitatis vinculo conjunctas esse, & in se mutuo transire innotescat ; Si in hyperbolâ , vel sect. opp. contactuum D, G uterque in infinitum abeat, contingens utraque fit asymptoto, harumque occurfus A centro coincidit ; punctoque K cum tactus contingente in infinitum migrante, fit ( per idem *Coroll.* )  $LA = AI$  ; Est vero in hoc casu L I diameter, atque inde etiam  $LA = AI$ .

In Ellipsi vero vel sect. opp. Si contingentium occurfus A migret in infinitum, erit ( per idem *Coroll.* )  $LK = KI$  ; sed & propter punctum A infinite distans erunt D A, L A, G A invicem parallele, unde erit D G diameter, & L I ad hanc ordinata, atque hinc etiam  $LK = KI$ .

Prop. II. Theor. II.

Si parabolam, cujus diameter qualibet A K, & ejus vertex I, recta A D ubivis in D contingens, eidem diametro occurrat in A, & à tactu D ordinetur ad diametrum recta D K ; Dico  $AI = IK$ . 44.

Per D ductâ diametro D M, ad hanc ordinetur I G O, quæ erit propterea parallela A D, & bisecta in G ; Ab O ad diametrum A K ordinetur O N quæ erit ideo parallela D K, eruntque triangula K D A, N O I similia ;

H

Ob

Ob  $AD = IG$  erit  $IO = 2 AD$ ; ideoque ob similitudinem  $NI = 2 AK$ , &  $NO = 2 KD$ : Sed per *Coroll.* 4. prop. 20. p. 1.  $NOq = 4 KDq$ :  $KDq :: NI : KI$ , i. e.  $NI = 4 KI$ . Ergo  $4 KI = 2 AK$  i. e.  $2 KI = AK$  i. e.  $KI = AI$ .

In figuris  
prop. 1. &  
Corollariorum  
ejus 3.  
2, 3, 4, & 5.

*Coroll. ad hanc & preced. prop.* Si ex eodem puncto  $A$  recta  $AD$  sectionem vel unam è sect. opp. contingat, altera  $ALI$  sectionem vel sectiones oppositas sectet in duobus punctis  $L, I$ , vel in unico  $I$  si sit Hyperbolæ asymptoto parallela, vel Parabolæ diameter; Datisque tribus  $A, L, I$  inveniatur quantum divisionis harmonicæ punctum  $K$ , quod sit medium inter  $L$  &  $I$  si puncta  $L, I$  sint ad eandem sectionem, extremum verò si sint ad oppositas; Vel (si  $AI$  sit asymptoto parallela, vel parabolæ diameter) si fiat  $IK = AI$ ; & connectatur  $KD$  occurrens deniq. sectioni, vel sectioni opp. in  $G$ ; Vel (si  $AD$  sit asymptotos) si ducatur  $KG$  parallela  $AD$  secans sectionem in  $G$ : Erit conexa  $AG$  contingens. Nam datis tribus  $A, L, I$  non erit aliud har. div. punctum extremum, vel inter data  $L, I$  medium, præter  $K$ ; Nec aliud punctum divisionis bifariam ad partes sectionis præter  $K$ ; unde ex prop. 1. & 2. satis liquet propositum.

### Prop. III. Theor. III.

45. 46. Si sectionem quamvis conicam, vel sectiones oppositas  
47. 48. contingant binæ rectæ  $AF, AG$ , concurrentes in  $A$ ,  
& per  $A$  ducatur  $AV$  tactus conjungenti  $FG$  parallela;  
Sumptoque in  $AV$  quolibet puncto  $V$ , per  $V$   
& medium punctum  $O$  tactus conjungentis ducatur  
 $VO$  occurrens sectioni, vel sectionibus oppositis in binis punctis  $T, L$ ; Dico eandem harmonicè dividi à punctis  $V, T, O, L$ .

Cohnexa  $AL$  sectioni occurrat in  $Q$ , & rectæ  $FG$  in  $R$ , & ducatur  $QP$  parallela  $FG$ , eidem sectioni deniq. vel sectioni oppositæ occurrens in  $P$ ; erit conexa

nexa A O diameter, bisecans Q P in S. Propter A L (per præced.) harmonicè divisam, erunt O L, O R, O Q, O A harmonicales; ergo cum sit  $Q S = S P$ , & S P parallela F G, incidet punctum P, (propter lemma 6. hujus p.) in rectam V O L; i. e. punctum P sectioni & rectæ V O L commune est, ac proinde idem cum puncto T. Sed ob A Q R L (per præced.) harmonicè divisam, erunt parallelae rectæ A V, Q T, R O, harmonicales, & punctum L commune est; unde recta V O harmonicè dividitur à punctis V, T, O, L.

*Coroll. 1.* In hyperbolâ, vel sectionibus oppositis, Si punctum V ita sumatur ut sit V O alterutri asymptotæ D C parallela, manifestum est hanc unum tantum sectionum oppositarum idque in unico puncto T occurrere; unde in hoc casu (occurso L in infinitum abeunte) fit (per *Coroll. 7.* ad def. præced.)  $V T = T O$ . Patet etiam ut *coroll. 4.* prop. 1.

*Coroll. 2.* Et in Parabolâ, coincidentibus punctis V, A, hoc est, existente V O diametro, fit  $V T = T O$ , ut prius ostensum.

*Coroll. 3.* Et in omnibus casibus, puncto V in infinitum abeunte, hoc est, ductâ V T O L ipsi V A parallela, coincidentibus T, F, & G, L, fit  $T O = L O$ , quod & verum est ob diametrum A O.

#### Prop. IV. Probl. I.

*A dato extra sectionem, vel sectiones oppositas, puncto 52. 53. A, rectas A D, A G ducere, quæ sectionem vel sectio- 54. 55. nes oppositas contingant. Oportet autem ut punctum A in Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. non sit centrum.*

Per A ducantur A I L, A i l sectioni vel sectionibus opp. vel utrique sect. opp. &c. in I, L, i, l occurrentes, quod fieri posse manifestum est; Datæque tribus harmonicæ divisionis punctis in utraq. rectâ A, L, I; A, l, i, inveniatur in utraq. intra sectionem quartum K, k; Connexa K k occurrat sectioni, vel sectionibus

nibus oppositis in D, G, erunt connexæ A D, A G contingentes quæsitæ.

Nam (per prop. 1.) conjungens tactus contingentium ex puncto A, transibit per K, k, proindeque non erit à D G diversa.

*Supple figurat horum casuum.*

*Nota :* Si sit  $AI = AL$ , quod inter sect. opp. quandoque fieri potest, invento k, ducenda est k D G parallela I A L; nam K infinite distat. Si A sit in alterutra asymptotôn, erit D G infinita, i. e. asymptoto parallela, unaque tantum duci potest contingens; hoc est, contingens altera erit ipsa asymptotos.

*Schol.* Alias methodos (easque forte aliquando commodiores) ex prop. 1. hujus partis corollariis lector facile excogitabit.

#### Prop. V. Theor. IV.

56. 57. *In plano sectionis conicæ, vel sectionum oppositarum, ductâ quâvis rectâ V A quæ sectioni, vel sectionibus non occurrat, nec per centrum transeat; Inventâque diametro A O M rectarum in sectione, vel sectionibus ipsi A V parallelarum, occurrente rectæ A V in A; Dico conjungentes tactus binarum quarumcunque contingentium V H, V I, ex quovis puncto V. rectæ V A ductarum, transire per unum idemque punctum O in sectione, vel in alterâ sectionum oppositarum, medium scilicet rectæ F G conjungentis tactus contingentium A F, A G à puncto A ductarum.*

Conjunctus tactus F G (per def.) ordinata est ad diametrum A O M, proindeque parallela A V & bisecta in O; connexa V O & producta occurret sectioni, vel sectionibus opp. in T, L; vel (si sit asymptoto parallela) in unico puncto T. Si occurrat in binis punctis, eadem à punctis V, T, O, L harmonicè dividitur; alias à punctis V, T, O bifariam dividitur, ut patet ex prop. 3. & ejus Coroll. 1; at per prop. 1. & Coroll. 4. liquet conjungentem tactus H I contingentium V H, V I transire

transire per O; cum manentibus cæteris punctis non sit intra sectionem aliud punctum divisionis harmonicæ, vel divisionis bifariam, ab O diversum.

*Coroll. 1.* In hyperbolâ, Si punctum V in alteram asymptoton incidat, contingentium ex V alterâ VI in asymptoton degenerante, recta per alterius VH contactum H eidem asymptoto parallela per O transibit: Nam HI vice fungitur tactus conjungentis.

*Coroll. 2.* Si à puncto A extra sectionem, vel sectiones opp. ducantur duæ contingentes AF, AG, sique tactus conjungens FG; similiter ex alio puncto V sint contingentes VH, VI, & tactus conjungens HI, occurrens FG in O; Junctâ AV, erit punctum O concursus omnium conjungentium tactus contingentium ex quovis puncto rectæ AV ductarum: & (per prop. 3. cum *Corollariis*) ductâ per O rectâ quâlibet occurrente utcumque rectæ AV, & sectioni vel sect. opp. in binis punctis, eadem harmonicè dividitur; vel bifariam dividitur tantum, si sit alteri asymptoton hyperbolæ parallela, vel sit parabolæ diameter.

### Prop. VI. Theor. V.

*Sumpto intra sectionem conicam, vel unam sectionum oppositarum quolibet puncto O, quod in Ellipsi non sit centrum, inventâque diametro quæ per O transit; per O ad hanc ordinetur FOG, sectioni in F, G occurrens, in cujus extremis sectionem contingant FA, GA, diametro AO occurrentes in A, & per A agatur AV ipsi FG parallela; Dico rectas HK, IK contingentes in occurribus rectæ cujuscunque HOI per punctum O ductæ, & sectioni, vel sect. opp. in H, I occurrentis, convenire in punctum aliquod rectæ AV, aut esse eidem parallelas.*

Si contingentes HK, IK concurrant in K, agatur KO, quæ producta occurrat sectioni vel sectionibus in L, T, (quod semper fiet nisi KO sit alteri asymptoton

est hyperbolæ parallela) & rectæ  $AV$  in  $V$ ; Erat  
(propter diametrum)  $O$  medium punctum rectæ  $FG$   
unde recta  $LOTKV$  (per prop. 1.) harmonicè di-  
viditur à punctis  $L, O, T, K$ , & (per prop. 3.) à  
punctis  $L, O, T, V$ , ergo coincidunt puncta  $K, V$ . Si  
 $LOTKV$  sit asymptoto parallela bifariam dividatur à  
punctis  $O, T, V$ , & à punctis  $O, T, K$ , unde in hoc  
etiam casu coincident  $K, V$ .

2. Si  $HOI$  diametro  $AO$  coincidat (in Ellipsi sci-  
licet vel sect. opp.) manifestum est fore  $HK, IK$  ipsi  
 $AV$  parallelas.

60. *Coroll.* Cum eadem sit ratio rectæ per tactum asym-  
ptoto parallele, atque tactus conjungentis; Si recta  
 $HOI$  ducta sit alteri asymptoto parallela, Liqueat  
tangentem in occursum ejus cum sectione  $HK$ , per ejus-  
dem asymptoti occursum cum rectâ  $AV$  transire.

### Prop. VII. Theor. VI.

61. 62. *In omni Sectione Conicâ, vel sectionibus oppositis, ductâ*  
63. 64. *quâvis rectâ  $FG$  quæ sectioni vel sectionibus opposi-*  
*Supple casus* *tis in binis punctis  $F, G$  occurrat (vel forte unico in*  
*omissos.* *hyperbolâ vel sectionibus oppositis) nec per centrum*  
*transcat; Dico conjungentes tactus  $H, I$  binarum*  
*quarumcunque contingentium  $BH, BI$ , à quovis pun-*  
*cto  $B$  rectæ  $FG$  extra sectionem vel sectiones sumpto,*  
*ad sectionem vel sectiones ductarum, transire per*  
*unum idemque punctum  $A$  extra sectionem, vel se-*  
*ctiones; punctum scilicet, in quod coeunt contingen-*  
*tes sectionem, vel sectiones, in punctis  $F, G$ ; vel in*  
*quod tangenti in horum punctorum altero convenit cum*  
*asymptoto, quoties  $FG$  ducta est asymptoto parallela.*  
*Supple hunc* *Quod si punctum  $B$  in alteram asymptotum incidat, recta*  
*casum.* *per contactum unicæ contingentis à puncto  $B$  ducta*  
*eidem asymptoto parallela, per idem punctum  $A$*   
*transibit.*

A puncto  $B$  ducatur  $BKLM$  sectioni, vel sectioni-  
bus oppositis pro libitu in  $K, M$  occurrens, & rectæ



HI si opus productæ in L, dicaturque rectæ FG, HI occurfus R, & jungantur KR, MR, quarum MR si opus productæ occurat eidem, vel oppositæ sectioni in N; erunt (propter BKL.M. harmonicè divisam) rectæ BR, KR, LR, MR harmonicales: Ducta BN (si opus productæ) occurrat LR (si opus productæ) in P, KR (si opus productæ) in Q, & sectioni in O; hæc (per prop. 1. hujus p.) harmonicè dividitur in B, N, P, O, & propter harmonicales (per lemma 2.) in B, N, P, Q, coincidunt ergo puncta O, Q; five occurfus rectarum BN, KR in ipsam sectionem incidit.

Ductis igitur KSN, MTO secantibus FG in S, T, hæc (per lemma 9.) convenient super rectâ IH (si opus productæ) in punctum aliquod D; (nam si dicantur KN, HI, MG parallelæ, erit (per lemma 6.)  $KS = SN$  &  $OT = TM$ , unde FG transibit per centrum contra hypothefin.) Sed ob harmonicales LRD, NRM, BFSRTG, KRO, rectæ DNSK, DOTM harmonicè dividantur à punctis D, N, S, K; D, O, T, M; unde (per prop. 4.) junctæ DF, DG sectionem vel sectiones oppositas contingent; vel saltem continget altera, erit altera asymptotos; i.e. non erunt ab AF, AG diversæ. Transit ergo IH per A.

Si MR sit asymptoto parallelæ, ducendæ sunt KN, BN huic parallelæ. Si GF, HI sint parallelæ (quod in sect. opp. fieri potest) ducendæ sunt MR, KR his parallelæ. Si recta quævis sit cuivis harmonicalium parallelæ, non harmonicè, sed bifariam secabitur. Eademque quæ prius consequentur, adhibitis (pro re natâ) lemmate 6, vel 10. & coroll. 4, vel 5. prop. 1.

Prop. VIII. Theor. VII.

*Sumpto extra sectionem curvæ vel sectiones oppositas 61. 62. quolibet puncto A quod non sit contrum; Dico binas 63. 64. quascunque HB, IB contingentes sectionem vel sectiones oppositas in duobus occurribus rectæ cujuscunque AHI per punctum A ductæ, convenire in punctum aliquod*

aliquod B rectæ FG conjungentis tactus rectarum AF, AG sectionem vel sectiones contingentium à puncto A ductarum; vel in punctum aliquod B rectæ quæ per contactum unice contingentis à puncto A ductæ alteri asymptotæ parallela ducitur, quæ punctum A in eadem asymptotæ sumptum est. Quod si recta AHI sit alteri asymptotæ parallela, contingens in unico ejus occurſu cum sectione per ejusdem asymptoti occurſum cum rectâ BFG transibit.

Contingentes in H, I, coeant in B; ex A ductis contingentibus AF, AG, conjungens tactus FG, si opus producta (per prop. præced.) transibit per B. Et sic (mutatis mutandis) in omnibus casibus.

*Nota.* Si IH sit diameter Ellipticos vel sect. opp. punctum B infinite distabit, hoc est, erunt IB, HB, GFB parallela.

Prop. IX. Theor. VIII.

65. 66. Si sectionem conicam vel sectiones oppositas contingent  
67. 68. due rectæ AF, AG concurrentes in A; sumptoque  
*Supple casus  
omissos.* in tactus conjungente FG puncto B, ducantur totidem aliæ sectionem vel sectiones contingentes BH, BI, prioribus contingentibus in K, L, & E, D occurrentes: Dico has quatuor contingentes à mutuis occurſibus, propriisque contactibus harmonicè dividi; scilicet à punctis A; K, F, E; A, L, G, D; B, K, H, L; B, E, I, D; vel bifariam dividi tantum quando occurſum vel contactum aliquis abit in infinitum.

Asymptoti contingentibus, hisque parallelae per tactus, tactus conjungentibus, (ut in prioribus) accensentur.

Conjungens tactus HI (per prop. 7.) transit per A; Et propter BG, AI harmonicè divisas à B, F, O, G; A, H, O, I punctis, aut saltem bifariam divisas, Erunt AB, AF, AO, AG, item BA, BH, BO, BI harmonicales; Unde liquet propositum.

*Coroll.*

*Coroll.* Si tres tantum sint contingentes AF, AG, 65. 66. BH, quarum quælibet BH conjungenti tactus reliqua- 67. 68. rum occurrit in B, ipsis vero contingentibus in K, L; <sup>Supple casus omisos.</sup> Dico hanc harmonicè dividi à punctis B, K, H, L, vel bifariam tantum si &c. Ducta AH & producta occur- rat sectioni, vel sectioni oppositæ in I; Contingentes in H & I coibunt (per prop. 8.) in aliquod punctum rectæ FG, quod erit punctum B, in quod BH, FG prius coibant; Redit itaque casus in illum hujus prop. 9. Et sic in reliquis contingentibus, & in omni- bus casibus.

*Schol.* In parallelis contingentibus BH, AG in El- 67. lipsi & opp. sect. transit casus hujus corollarii in illum coroll. Prop. 27. partis 1.

Prop. X. Theor. IX.

*In Ellipsi, & sectionibus oppositis, si à terminis cu- 69. 70. jusvis diametri AB ducantur contingentes AK, BI, cujusvis aliæ contingentis TD occurrentes in K, I; Dico  $AK \times BI$  æquale esse quartæ parti figuræ dia- metri AB, i. e. (si sit centrum C & parameter sive latus rectum  $lr$ )  $CA \times \frac{1}{2}lr = AK \times BI$ .*

Contingens TD occurrat diametro in D, à contactu T. ordinetur ad diametrum recta TO; & à centro C agatur ad contingentem TD recta CR rectis AK, BI parallela: Erit per Coroll. 2. prop. 1.

$$1. CD : CA : CO :: id est,$$

$$CD : CO :: CAq : COq.$$

Et dividendo

$$2. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CO - CD \\ \text{vel } CD - CO \\ DO \end{array} \right\} : CD :: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} COq - CAq \\ \text{vel } CAq - COq \\ BO \times OA \end{array} \right\} : CAq;$$

Et per Coroll. 5. Prop. 24. Part. 1.

$$BO \times OA : OTq :: BA : lr :: \left\{ \frac{1}{2} BA \right\} : \left\{ \frac{1}{2} lr \right\}$$

I

:: CA

$$\therefore CAq : \left\{ CA \times \frac{1}{2}lr \right. \left. \frac{1}{2} \text{fig. diam. } AB \right\} \text{ vel altern.}$$

$$3. BO \times OA : CAq :: OTq : \frac{1}{2} \text{figuræ diam. } AB :$$

Ergo (per Proport. 2, & 3.)

$$4. DO : CD :: OTq : \frac{1}{2} \text{figuræ diam. } AB$$

Per Coroll. 2. prop. 1.

$$DA : DO :: DC : DB, \text{ ideoque ob sim. triang.}$$

$$5. AK : OT :: CR : BI, \text{ i. e. } OT \times CR = AK \times BI.$$

Rursus ob sim. triang.

$$6. OT : CR :: DO : DC :: OTq : \left\{ OF \times CR \right. \left. \frac{1}{2} AK \times BI \right\}$$

Ergo per proport. 4. & 6.

$$OTq : \frac{1}{2} \text{fig. diam. } AB :: OFq : AK \times BI : \text{ unde } \frac{1}{2} \text{fig. diam. } AB = AK \times BI.$$

Si in Ellipsi contingens KTI sit diametro AB parallela; Sit CN semidiameter huic conjugata, & coincident puncta T, R, N, fietque  $AK = CN = BI$ , adeoque  $AK \times BI = CNq =$  (per coroll. 4. prop. 24 p. 1.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  fig. diam. AB.

69. 70. Coroll. 1. Posita CN semidiametro ipsi AB conjugata, erit ubique  $AK \times BI = \frac{1}{2} \text{fig. diam. } AB =$  (per jam dictum coroll.)  $CNq$ .

69. 70. Coroll. 2. Et si ducta diametro TCL, contingens in L occurrat IB productæ in M, erit  $MB \times BI = \frac{1}{2} \text{fig. diam. } AB = CNq$ . Nam (ob parallelas AK, MBI, & KTI, LM; & æquales TC, CL & BC, CA,) æquiangulæ & æquales erunt figuræ CAKT, CBML; Unde  $MB = AK$ , &  $MB \times BI = AK \times BI = CNq$ .

### Prop. XI. Theor. X.

71. 72. Sint Ellipseos, vel Hyperbolæ, aut sectionum oppositarum, duæ quævis semidiametri conjugatæ AC, CN, quævis aliæ pariter conjugatæ TC, CX, ductisque AV, NV; TS, XS, compleantur parallelogramma ACNV, TCXS; Diso hæc esse inter se æqualia.

Producta

Producta AC sectioni vel sect. opp. occurrat in B, ductaque BI parallela CN occurrat TS in I, ipsa vero TS occurrat AV in K & AB (si opus productæ) in D; à centro C ducatur CQ occurrens TS in Q, ut sit ang. DAK vel DCN = DQC, agaturque huic parallela XY occurrens TS in Y, & à T ordinetur ad diametrum AB recta TO: Erunt rectæ TS, AK, BI contingentes, & triangula DAK, DOT, DQC, DBI, similia.

Per sim. triang. & Coroll. 2. prop. 1.

ID:TD::BD:OD::CD:AD, ideoque div. vel comp.

$$ID: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} ID \pm TD \\ IT \end{array} \right\} :: CD: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} CD \pm AD \\ CA \end{array} \right\} \&$$

altern.

1. IT:CA::ID:CD::(ob sim.triang.)BI:CQ.

Rursus per sim. triang. & coroll. 2. prop. 1.

KD:TD::AD:OD::CD:BD, ideoque

$$KD: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} TD - KD \\ TK \end{array} \right\} :: CD: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} BD - CD \\ CB \end{array} \right\} \&$$

altern.

2. TK:CB::KD:CD::(ob sim.tri.)AK:CQ.

Per proport. 1, & 2. ductis &c. & per coroll. 1. & 2. prop. præced.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} IT \times TK \\ CX_q \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{c} CA \times CB \\ CA_q \end{array} \right\} :: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} BI \times AK \\ CN_q \end{array} \right\} : CQ_q$$

Unde CX:CA::CN:CQ; & CX x CQ = CA x CN. Sunt autem parallelogramma ACNV, CXYQ (ob ang. DAK = DQC) æquiangula, proindeque ad invicem ut rectangula ex lateribus, viz. CA x CN, CX x CQ, hoc est æqualia; sed parallelogrammum TCXS (propter communem basim & altitudinem æqualem) est parallelogrammo CXYQ, adeoque ipsi ACNV, æquale

Coroll. Hinc parallelogramma circa ipsas diametros sunt æqualia, utpote horum quadrupla.

Scholium. In sectionibus opp. vel hyperbolâ, hæc propositio nullo negotio patet ex coroll. 2. prop. 28. p. 1.

71. Nam si tangentes in A, T occurrant asymptotis in V, F; S, E, erit (per def.) femidiameter  $CN = AV = AF$ , &  $CX = TS = TE$ , &  $CN \parallel AV, CX \parallel ST$ ; ideoque parallelogr.  $ACNV = \text{triang. } CVF = \text{triang. } CSE = \text{parallelogr. } TCXS$ . Sed cum præcedens demonstratio (utpote generaliori proprietati innixa) ad hasce sectiones cum Ellipfi se juxta extenderet, congruum erat & ipsas pariter eadem complecti.
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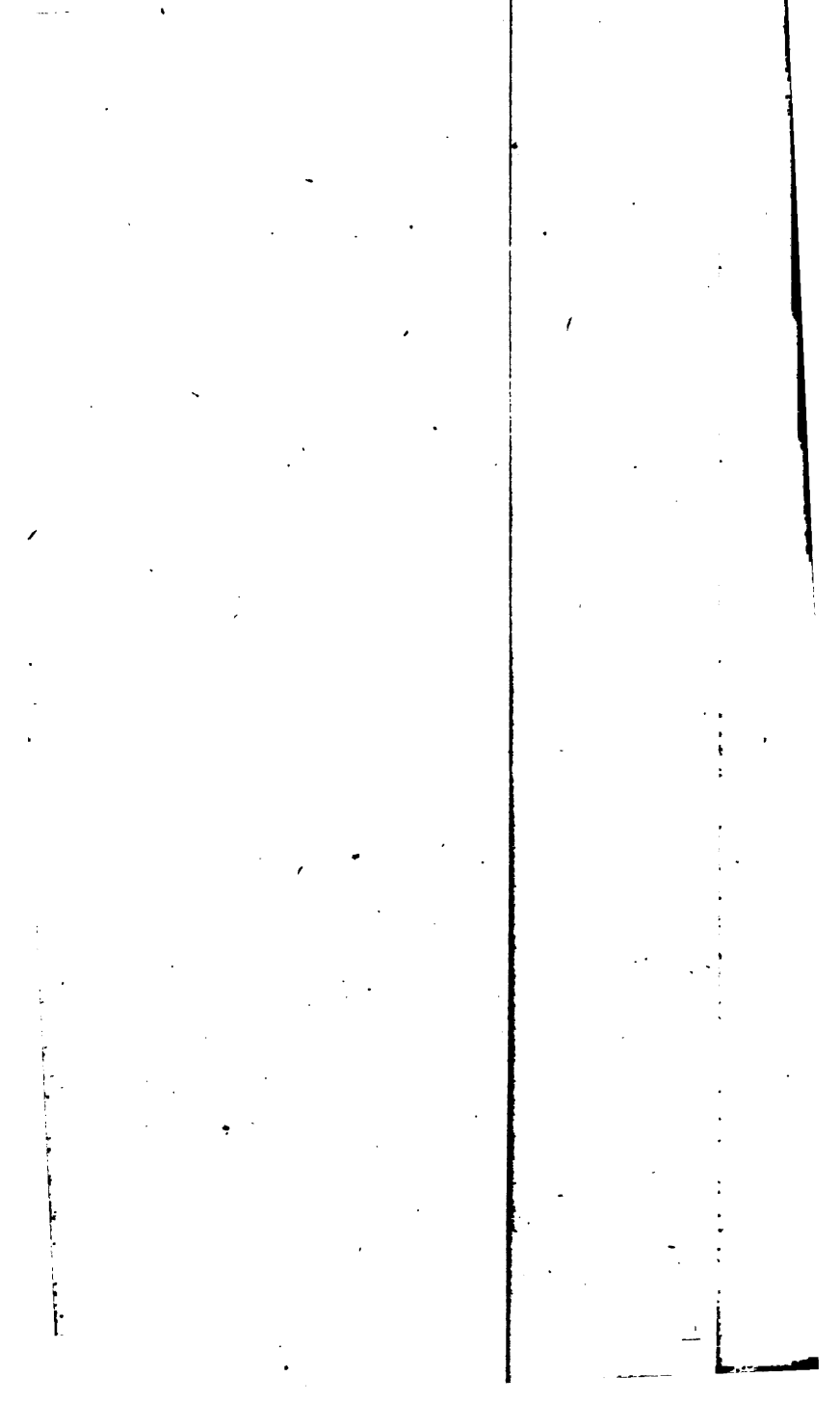
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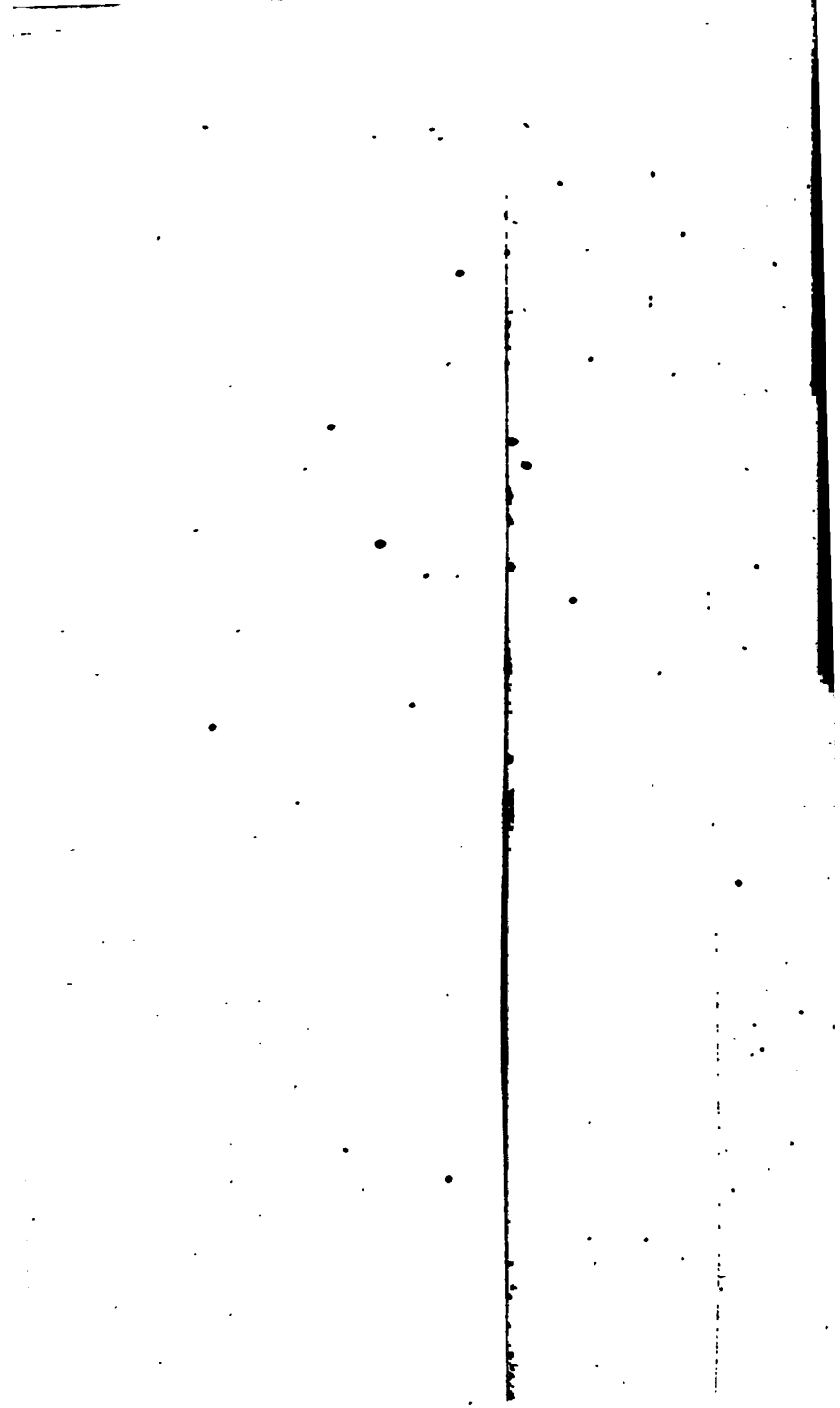
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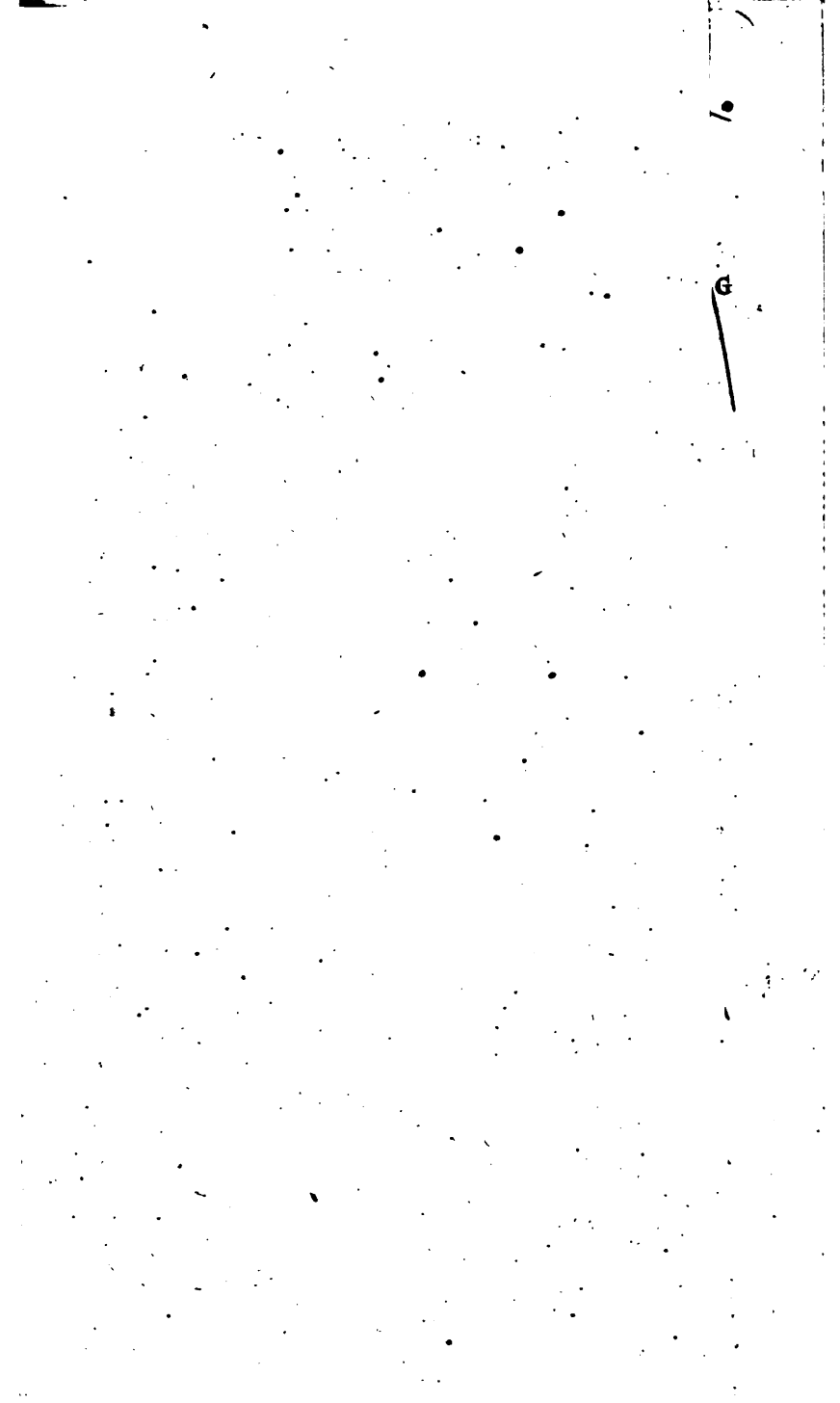
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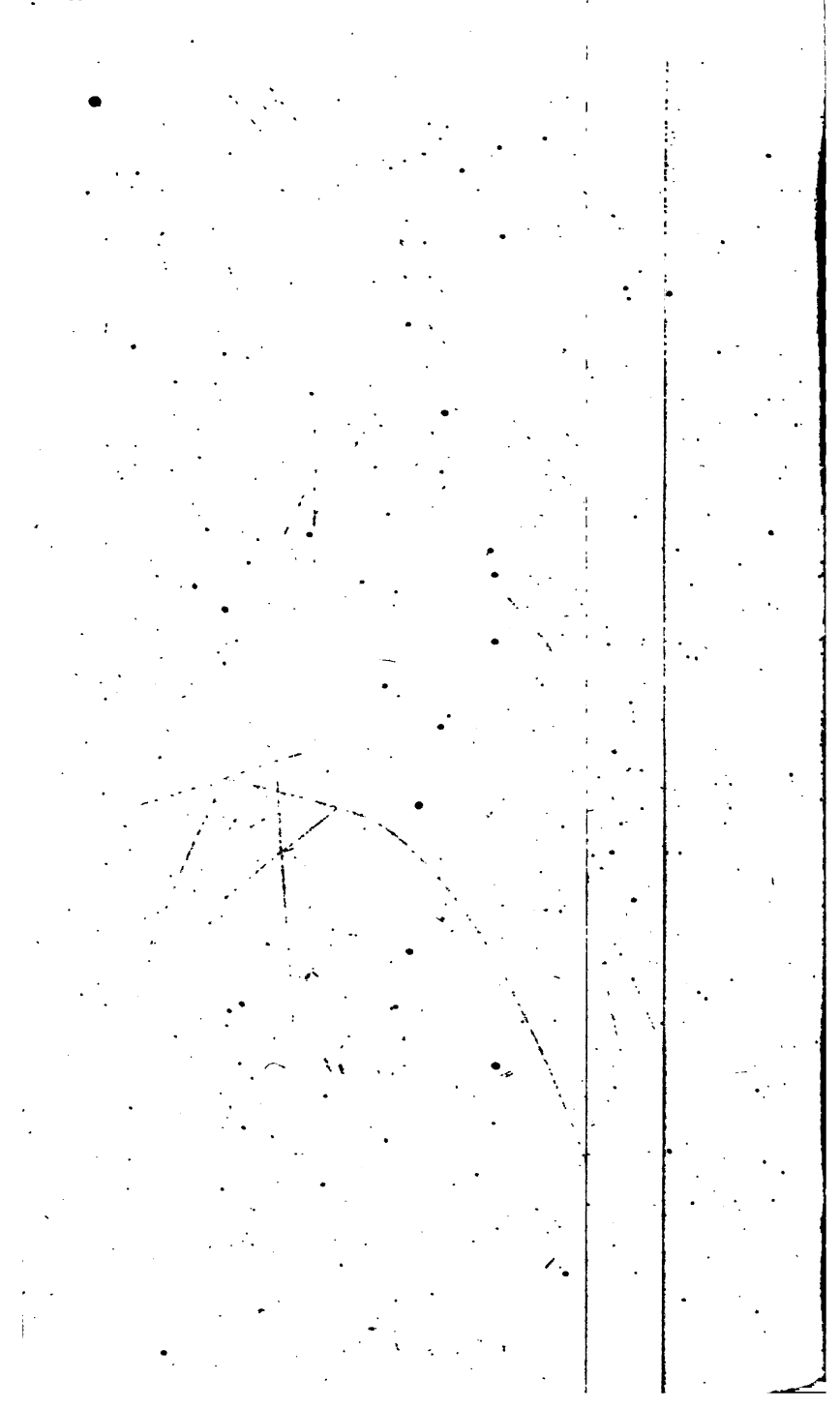
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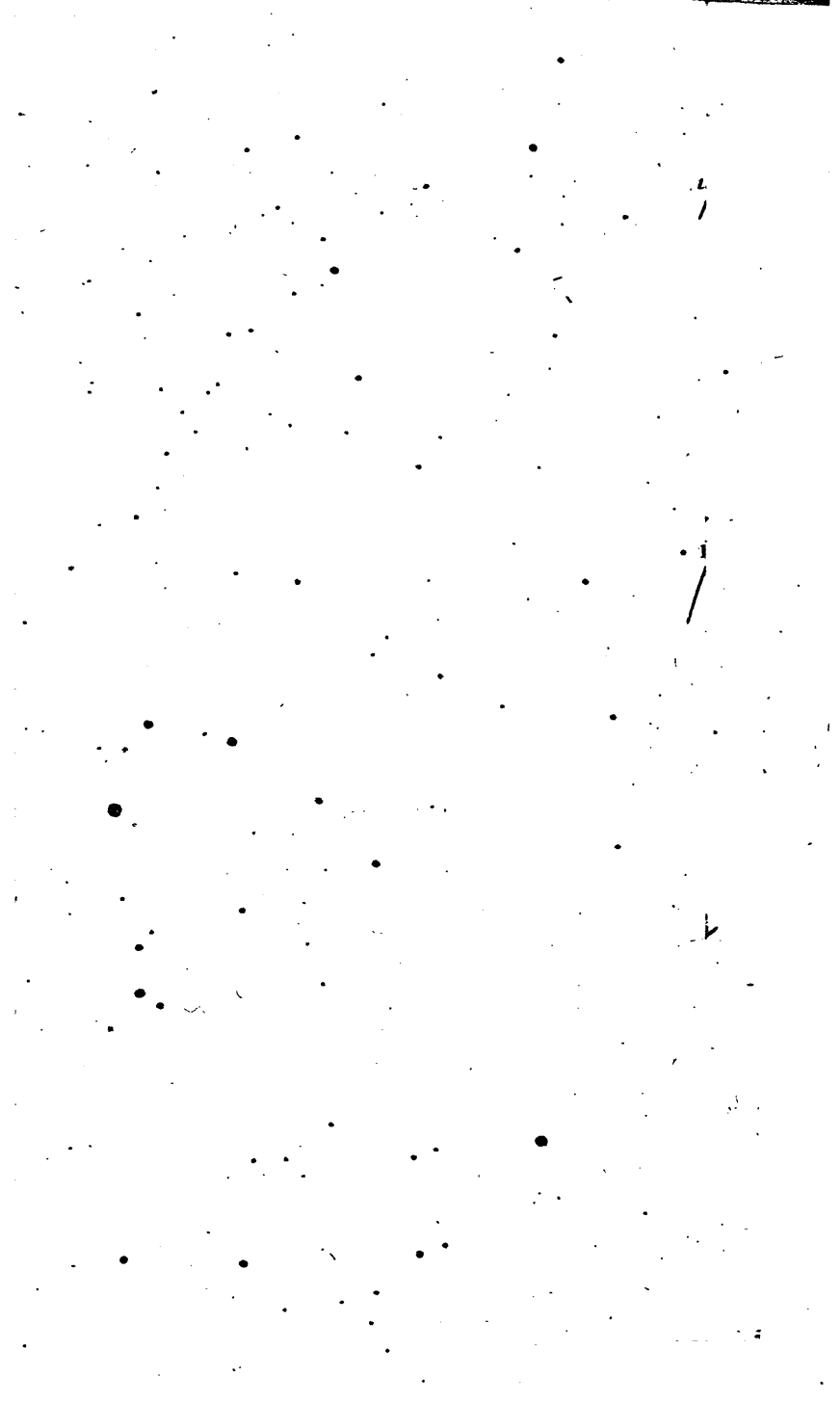
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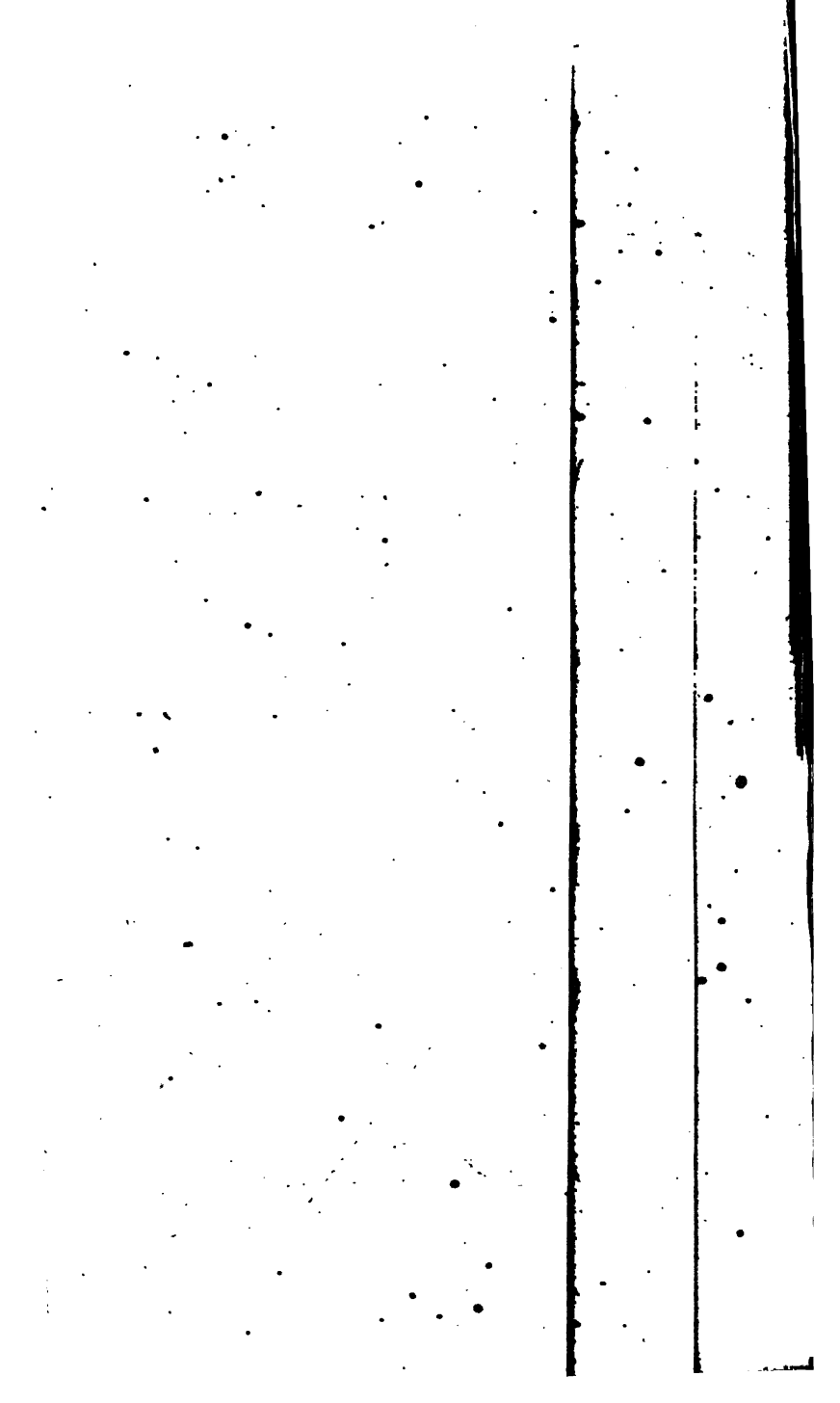
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## P A R S III.

## Propositio I. Theorema I.

Seculus sectioni conicæ, quæ ipsa non sit circulus, vel  
 sectionibus oppositis, ad quatuor plurima puncta A,  
 B, C, D occurrit; Ad tria A, B, C, quorum unum A, 1.  
 Ad duo tantum A, B, quorum utrumque est contactus. 2.  
 3.

N A M si sectio [ vel sect. opp. ] circulo congrue-  
 ret, esset circulus contra hypothesin; Patet er-  
 go per Coroll. 5. prop. 35. p. 1.

Def. In omni sectione conicâ, vel sectionibus op- 4. 5.  
 positis, diametri quibus ordinatæ suæ ad rectos angu- 6.  
 los insistant, ut A B, C D, Axes appellantur.

## Prop. II. Probl. I.

Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. & in Ellipsi quæ non sit cir- 7. 8.  
 culus, Axes invenire; Et duos tantum esse axes  
 ostendere.

Inventâ quâvis diametro A B, quæ in hyperbolâ  
 vel sect. opp. sit determinata, Diametro A B (i. e. centro  
 A, intervallo C A, vel C B) describatur circulus  
 A M B G; Hujus peripheria vel sectionem aut sect.  
 pp. in A, & B, continget, (quo in casu per prop. præ-  
 ced. ei non amplius occurrerit;) vel iterum occurrerit  
 sectioni, vel sectionibus opp. in binis punctis M, G.

Si contingat in A & B, erunt ipsa A B atque huic  
 conjugata, Axes quæriti. Nam contingentes circulum  
 I A I, K B R in hoc casu contingent etiam sectionem  
 vel sect. opp. estque propter circulum angulus B A I,  
 vel

vel  $BAH$  rectus, & diametri  $AB$  conjugata erit parallela  $AI$ , suntque diametri conjugatæ ad se mutuò ordinatæ, proindeque hæ diametri sibi mutuò ad angulos rectos insistent.

Si  $A, B$  non sint contactus; Ex punctorum  $A, B$  utrovis  $A$  ad punctorum  $M, G$  utrumvis  $M$  agatur  $AM$ ; Bisectâ  $AM$  in  $N$ , & per centrum  $C$  ductâ  $CN$ , erunt diameter  $CN$  atque huic conjugata Axes quæsit.

Prior casus jam satis liquet. In secundo probandum primò est circuli peripheriam sectioni, vel sectionibus oppositis in  $M, G$  occurrere, deinde angulum  $CNA$  esse rectum.

Sectionem vel sect. opp. in  $A, B$  tangant  $DAE, FBT$ , hæ (per *Coroll.* 8. prop. 20. part. 1.) erunt parallele; cùmque occurfus  $A, B$  non sint tactus, erunt hæ à contingentibus circulum  $KBR, HAI$ , diversa; Unde contingens sectionem  $BF$  transibit intra circulum, & contingens circulum  $HA$  transibit intra sectionem, hoc est, semicirculus  $BMA$  ad partes  $B$  est extra sectionem, vel utramque sectionum opp. ad partes vero  $A$  est intra sectionem, vel unam sectionum opp. unde necessariò occurreret ei alicubi in  $M$ . Pari ratione alter semicirculus occurrit sectioni ex alterâ parte, vel sectionum opp. alteri in  $G$ .

Connexâ  $CM$ , erunt (propter circulum)  $CA, CM$  æquales, estque (ex construct.)  $MN = NA$ , unde Ang.  $CNA$  est rectus, & (per *cor.* 2. prop. 22. part. 1.)  $L CNO$  est rectæ  $MNA$  diameter, Estque huic conjugata rectæ  $MNA$  parallela, suntque conjugatæ diametri ad se mutuò ordinatæ, proindeque in nostro casu sibi mutuò ad angulos rectos insistent.

9. 10. 2. Si jam, præter diametros  $OCL$  atque huic conjugatam  $YCX$  hæc methodo inventas, alia quævis  $TCV$  dicatur Axis; à quovis puncto sectionis vel utriusvis sectionum opp.  $A$ , ad  $TCV$ , & ad unum ex axibus primò inventis  $OCL$ , sint ordinatæ  $ASR, ANM$ , & ducantur diametri  $ACB, RCQ, MCP$ ; Ob  $AS \neq SR$ , & ang.  $ASC$  (ex hypoth.) rectum, erit  $AC \neq CR$ ;
- Pari



Pari modo erit  $AC = CM = CP = CB =$  (prius)  
 $CR = CQ$ ; Unde (ob has rectas æquales) circulus  
 centro C transire potest per sex puncta sectionis, vel  
 scilicet opp. P, Q, B, A, R, M, contra prop. præced. Un-  
 de diameter TV non erit axis, neque huic conju-  
 gata.

*Coroll. 1.* In Ellipsi, conjugati axes transversus LCO, 11.  
 XCY sunt inæquales. Aliàs, connexa LY & bisecta in  
 D, ductaque diametro BCDE, esset (ob  $LC = CY$ )  
 angulus LDC rectus, ejus contrarium jam ostendi-  
 mus.

*Coroll. 2.* In Hyperbolâ Axis transversus OCL est 12.  
 minima omnium determinatarum diametrorum, & huic  
 propiores sunt remotioribus minores. Nam si TV di-  
 catur minor quam LO, semicirculus diametro LO  
 secabit TV in Z alicubi intra unam sectionum opp. &  
 eidem sectioni occurreret denud in A; unde diameter  
 BCP quæ bisecat junctam OA in P, (propter  $CA =$   
 $CO$ , &  $OP = PA$ ) erit axis, contra jam probata.  
 Pari prorsus modo ostendetur TCV esse remotiore  
 quâvis diametro minorem.

*Coroll. 3.* In Ellipsi axis major est omnium diametro- 13.  
 rum maxima, minor vero minima: & minori propiores  
 sunt remotioribus minores; majori, majores. Nam si TV  
 dicatur minor quam YX; Semicirculus diametro YX  
 secabit TV extra sectionem in Z, secabit vero axem  
 majorem (propter  $CO = CX$ ) alicubi intra sectionem  
 in E; occurreret itaque sectioni alicubi in A; unde  
 ostendetur ut in præcedenti *Corollario* diametrum BCP  
 quæ connexam XA in P bisecat, esse axem, ab ipsis  
 OL, YX diversum, contra jam ostensa. Eodem modo  
 ostendetur majorem axem OL esse quâvis aliâ diame-  
 tro TV majorem, & majori propiores remotioribus  
 majores esse, minori minores.

*Coroll. 4.* In hyperbolâ vel opp. sect. & Ellipsi, Dia- 14. 15.  
 metri MCG, ACB ductæ ab extremis ordinata ejus- 16.  
 vis MA ad utrumvis axem LO sunt æquales; Idem id-  
 estellige de contingentibus ME, AE in punctis M, A, su-  
 per

per axi (per *Coroll.* 17. prop. 20. p. 1.) in puncto aliquo E coeuntibus. Patet ob  $MN = NA$ , ob communes EN, NC, & angulos ad N rectos.

14. 15. *Coroll.* 5. In iisdem sectionibus, Recta EC bifariam dividens angulum vel à binis æqualibus contingentibus, vel binis æqualibus diametris factum, erit Axis. Nam bisecabit MA, eidemque ad angulos rectos insistet. In hyperbolâ vel opp. sect. rectæ, quæ bifariam dividunt utrumque angulum asymptotôn, sunt Axes conjugati.

14. *Coroll.* 6. Et quarum diametrorum angulum utervis axis bifariam dividit, eadem sunt æquales. Nam in Ellipfi ex. gr. Si dicas  $CQ (\supset \text{vel } \subset CM) = CA$ : Junctâ AQ secante axem in P, & Sectionem in R; ob æquales angulos QCP, ACP, &  $CA = CQ$ , erit  $AP = PQ$ , & angulus ad P rectus; unde APR est ad axem ordinata, hoc est  $AP = PR = (\text{prius}) PQ$ , quod absurdum est. Et eodem modo (ductâ hujusmodi APQR) in hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. hoc *Corollarium* demonstrabitur.

14. 15. *Coroll.* 7. Quæ diametri MCG, ACB æqualiter ab utrovis axe distant, æquales faciunt angulos ad contingentes in earum verticibus CME, CAE. Nam trian-  
16. gula CME, CAE similia & æqualia sunt.

*Coroll.* 8. Ex *Coroll.* 2, & 3. Liqueet Circulum super axi determinato Hyperbolæ vel sectionum oppositarum, tanquam diametro, descriptum, totum esse extra utramque sectionem: Super Ellipseos axi majore, sectionem intra se continere: Super Ellipseos axe minori, à sectione contineri.

### Prop. III. Probl. II.

17. *Invenire Axem Parabole: Et unicum ejus esse axem ostendere.*

Inventâ quâlibet diametro CD, sumptoque in eadem ubivis puncto D, erigatur ad eandem perpendicularis EDF occurrens sectioni in E, F; Bisectâ EF in B, ductâque

ductâque B A parallelâ C D, Erit B A axis quæsitus. Nam ( per *Coroll.* 16. Prop. 20. p. 1. ) B A est rectâ E F diameter, & ( ob rectas parallelas ) erit angulus A B F rectus.

Si punctum D bisecet E F, ipsa diameter C D primò inventa est axis.

2. Si dicas alium esse axem C D ab A B diversum : Ordinâtâ ad hunc F D E secante axem primò inventum in B ; Ob parallelismum diametrorum erit E F ad utrumque axem C D, A B perpendicularis, hoc est, ad utrumque ordinata, ideoque tam in B quam in D bisecta, quod absurdum est.

*Coroll.* 1. Contingentes M E, A E in extremis rectâ cujusvis M A ad axem ordinatâ sunt æquales. 18.

*Coroll.* 2. Recta bifariam dividens angulum ab æqualibus contingentibus factum est axis. Patet utrumque sicut in hyperbolâ vel sect. opp.

*Coroll.* 3. Diametri M G, A B æqualiter ab axe distantes æquales faciunt angulos ad contingentes in earum verticibus, viz. G M E, B A E. Patet ob similia & æqualia triangula E M N, E A N, & angulos G M N, B A N rectos.

*Coroll.* 4. Angulus E M G, quem quævis diameter facit cum contingente in ejus vertice versus axem, obtusus est, utpote recto G M N major : Et quo diameter M G ab axe remotior est, eo hujusmodi angulus major est ; Nam contingens *e m* in vertice propioris diametri *m g* producta occurret E M & E O extra sectionem in P, *e* ; ductâque *m n* parallelâ M N, erit ang. P e N = ang. P E N + E P e, unde P e N  $\sqsupset$  P E N, & *e m n*  $\supset$  E M N, additisque utrinque rectis, *e m g*  $\supset$  E M G.

Prop. IV. Theor. II.

In Ellipsi diametri I C H, K C G rectarum A E, A D utriusque axis extrema conjungentium sunt conjugatæ, & æquales ; & præter ipsas non sunt aliæ diametri conjugatæ æquales. 19.

K

Junctis

19. Junctis  $EB, DB$ , ob  $CD = CE$  &  $CA = CB$  & angulos ad centrum rectos, erit  $AED$  figura parallelogramma cujus latera æqualia; unde diametri,  $IH, KG$  bisecant etiam  $EB, DB$ , ac propterea erunt rectis  $EA, AD$  respectivè parallelæ; Hoc est, erunt diametri  $IH, KG$  conjugatæ: Erit porro  $AFCN$  (ob  $AF \parallel CN$  &  $AF = AN$ , utpote æqualium  $AD, AE$  dimidia) figura parallelogramma cujus latera æqualia; Unde axis  $ACB$  bifariam dividet ang.  $FCN$ ; sunt ergo (per *Coroll. 6. Prop. 2.*) diametri  $KG, IH$  æquales.

20. 2. Stantibus quæ in priore figurâ, Sit  $AB$  axis major,  $ED$  minor, &  $OP, QR$  duæ quævis diametri conjugatæ, ab ipsis  $HI, GK$  & ab axibus diversæ; Harum una  $QR$  dividat *ex.gr.* angulum  $DCK$ , & in  $R$  contingat  $TRL$ : Hæc (per *Coroll. 6. Prop. 23. p. 1.*) occurret diametris  $IH, GK$  productis in  $L, T$ , proindeque huic parallela  $OP$  cadet extra angulum  $HCK$ ; pari vero ratione eadem  $OP$  cadet extra angulum  $DCB$ , hoc est intra angulum  $ACD$ ; unde dividet necessariò angulum  $ACH$ ; Est itaque (per *Cor. 3. prop. 2.*)  $OP \perp HI$ , &  $HI = GK \perp QR$ , hoc est,  $OP \perp QR$ ; ideoque  $OP, QR$  inæquales.

20. *Coroll. 1.* In Ellipsi majoris diametri transversæ minor erit secunda huic conjugata, minoris major. Nam referant jam  $GK, HI$  duas quascunque diametros conjugatas, sive æquales, sive inæquales,  $OP, QR$  alias quascunque pariter conjugatas; sintque axes  $AB$  major,  $ED$  minor, ut priùs: Et si  $QR$  dividat *ex.gr.* angulum  $DCK$ , ostendetur (ut priùs)  $OP$  dividere angulum  $ACH$ ; unde (per *coroll. 3. prop. 2.*) erit  $OP \perp HI$  &  $GK \perp QR$ . Contrarium accidit in hyperbolâ, vel sect. opp. ut suo loco ostendemus.

*Coroll. 2.* Hinc si duæ contingentes Ellipsim  $QM, GM$  concurrant in  $M$ , contingens  $QM$  in vertice minoris diametri  $QR$  major erit quàm contingens  $GM$  in vertice majoris diametri  $GK$ . Nam  $QM, GM$ , sunt diametrorum  $QR, GK$  conjugatis  $OP, HI$  respectivè parallelæ; Estque (per *prop. 17, vel 18. p. 1.*)

$QMq$

$QMq : MGq :: OC \times CP = OCq : HC \times CI = HCq$ ; Estque (per *coroll. præced.*)  $OP \sqsubset HI$ , hoc est  $OC \sqsubset HC$ ; unde  $QM \sqsubset GM$ .

*Schol.* Cum in Hyperbolâ (non æquilaterâ) femidia-  
meter transversa CB semidiametro secundæ CD, hoc  
est semicontingenti BL, sit ubique inæqualis; Vertice  
vero B in infinitum abeunte & coincidentibus punctis  
L, C, rectæ CB, BL asymptoto & sibi invicem coinci-  
dant, hoc est, tum demum fiant æquales: Responde-  
bunt aliquatenus Hyperbolæ asymptoti Ellipseos dia-  
metris conjugatis æqualibus; sed cum hoc discrimine,  
quod Ellipseos diametri sint altera alterius, utraque vero  
asymptotos sit quasi sui ipsius conjugata. *Vide fig. 90. partis primæ.*

In Hyperbolâ æquilaterâ diametri conjugatæ sunt  
ubique æquales; uti etiam in Ellipsi, si Ellipsis sit cir-  
culus; Nam quod circulus est inter ellipses, id hyper-  
bola æquilatera (quoad proprietates saltem nonnullas)  
inter hyperbolas.

Prop. V. Probl. III.

*In Hyperbolâ, & inter sectiones opp. & in Ellipsi, in- 21. 22.*  
*venire diametros quæ cum suis ordinatis angulum fa-*  
*ciunt dato cuiusvis angulo non recto Q, vel ejus comple-*  
*mento ad duos rectos, æqualem; qui tamen in Ellipsi*  
*non sit major eo quem faciunt rectæ BD, AD ab utro-*  
*que extremo axis majoris ad utrumvis extremum*  
*minoris ductæ, nec minor eo quem faciunt rectæ ab*  
*utroque extremo axis minoris ad utrumvis extremum*  
*majoris ductæ.*

Super utrovis axe Ellipseos, vel determinato hyper-  
bolæ, vel sect. opp. AB, tanquam chordâ, statuatur  
arcus circuli AEB capiens angulum dato angulo Q  
vel ipsius complemento æqualem, qui (si opus) post  
AB continetur; occurret hic Sectioni, vel utrique  
Sectionum oppositarum (præter A, B) in duobus pun-  
ctis F, R; sumpto horum utrovis F, connectantur AF,

B F, quibus bifariam divisus in L, O, ductisque diametris H L C M, N O C P; Hæ duæ diametri, totidemque aliæ eodem modo ope puncti R reperiendæ, proposito satisficient.

21.

In Ellipsi sit (exempli gratiâ) A B axis major, Sectionem contingat I A, in A; circulum contingat recta G A; Erit (propter axem) ang. I A B rectus; cumque arcus A E B (ex hypoth.) non sit anguli recti capax, contingens G A cum rectâ B A faciet ex unâ parte angulum acutum, transibitque ideo ex eâdem parte intra sectionem, hoc est, arcus ipse transibit intra sectionem: Rursum arcus super chordâ A B capiens angulum æqualem A D B, transibit per D; ergo arcus qui (ex hypoth.) capit angulum minorem quàm A D B secabit axem minorem extra Sectionem in E; Est ergo idem arcus ad partes A intra Sectionem, ad partes vero E extra eandem; secabit ergo illam alicubi in F inter A, E; Pari ratione secabit eandem in R inter E, B. Idemque erit (mutatis mutandis) in axe minori.

22.

In Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. contingat I A unam è sectionibus oppositis, & A G circulum: Ob angulum B A I rectum & B A G obliquum, non coincident I A, A G, sed angulum efficient; unde recta quævis angulum I A G dividens, transibit tam intra circulum quàm sectionem, hoc est, circuli circumferentia ad puncta A, B (nam utriusque eadem est ratio) transit intra sectiones, quæ (cum in se revolvatur) utrique necessariò occurret denud in F, R.

21. 22.

Jam in utrâque figurâ, propter  $FL = LA$  &  $BC = CA$ , erit C L parallela B F & A F parallela C O; unde  $\text{ang. } CLA = COB = BFA = \text{dato } Q$ , vel ejus complemento. Idemque erit de diametris ope puncti R repertis.

*Coroll. 1.* In hyperbolâ vel opp. sect. manifestum est angulum Q sumi posse dato cuivis obtuso vel acuto æqualem; Angulumque quem determinata aliqua diameter facit cum suis ordinatis, vel cum contingente in ejus vertice, eo obliquiorem esse quo magis eadem dia-

meter

meter ab axe determinato distat; & pariter in diametro huic conjugatâ. In Ellipfi hujusmodi angulus ab utrovis axe ad utramvis diametrorum conjugatarum æqualium fit semper obliquior, atque inde ad alterum axem continuò ad rectum vergit. Nam in hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. angulus  $BFA = CLA$ , quo punctum  $F$  ab  $A$  remotius est, eo continuò minor est, donec abeunte puncto  $F$  in infinitum, dato quovis angulo minor fiat. In Ellipfi quò punctum  $F$  ab  $A$  remotius est, eo angulus  $BFA$  major est; donec, coincidente puncto  $F$  ipsi  $D$ , fit  $CL$  una diametrorum æqualium; atque inde ad  $B$  fit idem angulus continuò minor, donec, coincidentibus punctis  $F, B$ , recta  $AF$ , hoc est jam  $AB$ , fit ad axem minorem ordinata. Quâ in re, ulteriorem æqualium Ellipseos diametrorum cum Hyperbolæ vel sect. opp. asymptotis analogiam observare licet.

*Coroll. 2.* In Ellipfi, liquet angulum  $CLA$  vel  $COB$  à semiaxe majore subtensum esse obtusum; Nam huic æqualis  $BFA$  insistit arcui  $BA$  semicirculo majori: In hyperbolâ liquet angulum  $CLA$  vel  $COB$  esse acutum, nam huic æqualis  $BFA$  insistit arcui  $AEB$  semicirculo minori. Idem intellige de angulis quos ad easdem partes hæ diametri faciunt cum contingentibus in earum verticibus; sunt enim hæ contingentes ordinatis parallelæ.

Prop. VI. Probl. IV.

*Idem in Parabola præstare.*

Inventâ quâlibet diametro  $KBL$ , per punctum ejus intra sectionem  $B$  ad hanc inclinentur duæ rectæ  $ABC$ ,  $DBGE$  in angulis  $KBE, LBC$  dato  $Q$  æqualibus, occurrentes sectioni in  $A, C; D, E$ ; Bisecentur  $AC, DE$  in  $I, G$ ; per  $I, G$  agantur diametri  $HI, FG$ . Propter diametrorum parallelismum erunt anguli  $HIB, FGE$  æquales dato  $Q$ ; unde proposito satisfit.

*Coroll.*

*Coroll.* Manifestum est (per *Coroll.* 3, & 4. prop. 3.) diametros FG, HI ab axe MN æqualiter utrinque distare; & propterea quod hujusmodi rectæ ABC, DBE in quocunque angulo ad diametrum KB inclinatae semper utrinque sectioni occurrant, angulum Q, sicut in hyperbolâ, vel sect. opp. cujusvis magnitudinis sumi posse.

Prop. VII. Theor. III.

24. *In Hyperbolâ secunda diameter axi conjugata, vel quod idem est, contingens in ejus vertice EBD asymptotis terminata, minor est quàm contingens in vertice cujuslibet alterius diametri ut HFG; & quo quælibet diameter est axi propior, eo ejusmodi contingens minor est, major quo remotior.*

Per tactum F & utrumvis rectæ GH extremum ex. gr. H, agantur FNL, HIK parallelæ EBD, secantes axim in N, I, & asymptoton CG in L, K, & connectatur LI. Ob  $GF = FH$ , erit  $HK = 2 FL$ ; & ob  $EB = BD$ , erit  $IH = IK$ , hoc est  $IH = FL$ ; unde (ob parallelas rectas) erit  $IL = FH$ : Et (si AB dicatur axis) ob angulum INL rectum, erit  $IL \perp LN$ , i. e.  $FH \perp LN$ ; unde multo magis  $FH \perp DB$ , i. e.  $GH \perp ED$ .

2. Si AB non sit axis sed alia quælibet diameter, & MF quælibet diameter ab axe remotior quam AB; erit angulus quem faciunt rectæ AB, ED ad partes axi contrarias obtusus, cum (per *Coroll.* 2. prop. 5.) ad partes axis sit acutus; hoc est, erit angulus ABE, ideoque & huic æqualis LNI obtusus; ergo in hoc quoque casu  $LI \perp LN$ ; cæteraque consequentur ut in casu priore, unde patet propositum.

*Coroll.* 1. Hinc (contra quàm in Ellipsi) majoris diametri transversæ major est secunda huic conjugata, minoris minor. Nam quo magis diameter hyperbolæ ab axe distat eo major est, ut in *Cor.* 2. Prop. 2. ostensum est.

*Coroll.*



*Coroll. 2.* Positis ut prius, sit contingentium  $HFG$ ,  $E B D$  concursus  $O$ , erit  $F O \sqsubset B O$ . Nam (per Prop. 16. p. 1.)  $GF q : EB q :: OF q : OB q$ ; unde (ob  $GF \sqsubset EB$ ) erit  $OF \sqsubset OB$ . Idem erit in Sectiones oppositas contingentibus.

Lemma.

*In figuris ABCD, sit  $BC = CD$ , & ang.  $ACD$  ob- 25. 26.  
tus, i. e. ang.  $ACB$  acutus, Dico  $AD \sqsubset AB$ .*

Ab  $A$  in  $DB$  (si opus productam) cadat perpendicularis  $AE$ , ob ang. acutum cadet hæc ad puncti  $C$  partes  $B$ , ideoque  $DE \sqsubset BE$ ; Estque

$$AD q = AE q + DE q$$

$$AB q = AE q + BE q \supset AE q + DE q$$

unde  $AD \sqsubset AB$ .

Prop. VIII. Theor. IV.

*Parabolam in punctis  $B, D$  contingant  $BA, DA$  concur- 27. 28.  
rentes in  $A$ , tactusque  $B$  vel axis  $LMN$  vertici coincidat, vel sit eidem axi tactu  $D$  propior, i. e. ordinata ad axem  $BM$  sit minor quam  $DN$ ; Dico  $DA \sqsubset BA$ .*

Connexa  $DB$  & bisecta in  $C$ , erit juncta  $AC$  (per Prop. 20. p. 1.) ejusdem diameter, & parallela  $MN$ ; Si  $B$  sit axis vertex, vel si  $B, D$  sint ex eadem parte axis, manifestum est  $AC$  non coincidere axi; Idem liquet si sint ex axis partibus diversis propter  $BM \supset DN$  &  $CB = CD$ : Producta si opus  $DB$  occurreret axi in  $O$ , eritque ang.  $LOD$  i. e.  $ACD$  obtusus, Unde per Lemma præcedens liquet propositum.

Prop. IX. Theor. V.

*In omni Sectione Conicâ, ad axem  $AHI$ , qui sit de- 29. 30.  
terminatus Hyperbolæ, sed utervis Ellipseos, ordine 31.  
tur recta  $CHB$ , occurrens Sectioni in  $C, B$ ; In punctis vero  $C, B$  Sectionem contingant  $CA, BA$  super  
axi*

*axi concurrentes in A, vel in Ellipsi forte axi parallela; describaturque circulus CEBI qui rectam CA (i. e. sectionem) in C contingat, transeatque per punctum B: Dico eundem rectam BA, vel (quod perinde est) sectionem, in B contingere; & præter puncta B, C, totum esse intra sectionem, si in Ellipsi AHI fuerit axis maior; Sin AHI fuerit Ellipseos axis minor, præter eadem puncta C, B, totum esse extra sectionem.*

29. 30. In omnibus casibus occurrat axis sectioni in D, circulo in E; Si concurrant CA, BA, propter axem erit (per Coroll. 4. Prop. 2. & Coroll. 1. Prop. 3.)  $AB = AC$ , unde AB (ex Elementis) circulum continget in B, id est (ex def.) circulus sectionem continget. Per D & E agantur FD, GE parallelæ BC, utrivis contingenti BA occurrentes in FG: Cum sit axis AH ad BC perpendicularis, erit sectionis & circuli communis diameter, ideoque (per Coroll. 8. Prop. 20. p. 1.) FD sectionem, GE circulum continget, eritque (per Coroll. 3. Prop. 4. vel Coroll. 2. Prop. 7. vel per Prop. 8.)  $BF \sqsubset FD$ , vel si AH sit Ellipseos axis minor  $FD \sqsubset BF$ ; Si sit  $BF \sqsubset FD$ , cum sit propter circulum  $BG = GE$ , erit necessarid  $BG \supset BF$ ; nam si BG dicatur  $\sqsubset$  vel  $= BF$ , cadet GE ad rectæ FD partes A, vel eidem coincidet, hoc est erit  $GE \supset$  vel  $= FD$ , adeoque (ob  $BF \sqsubset FD$ ) erit  $BG \sqsubset GE$  contra circuli naturam. Est ergo  $BF \sqsubset BG$  i. e. (ob rectas parallelas)  $HD \sqsubset HE$ , hoc est, punctum E cadet intra sectionem. Pari ratione occurfus alter axis cum circulo I erit intra ellipsin: Nam in hyperbola & parabola per se manifestum est.

31. Si AHI sit axis minor ellipseos, erit  $BF \supset FD$ ; unde haud absimili modo ostendetur puncta E, I cadere extra sectionem. Propter duos contactus B, C, circulus (per Prop. 1.) sectioni non amplius occurrit: ergo in priori casu (viz. cum E, I sint intra sectionem) circulus totus erit intra sectionem; in posteriori (ubi hæc puncta sunt extra sectionem) totus erit extra sectionem.

Si

Si in Ellipsi  $AB$ ,  $AC$  parallelæ sunt, erit  $BC$  axis; unde (ex *Coroll.* 8. *Prop.* 2.) patet propositum.

*Coroll.* In figuris 29, 30. Liqueat Circulum  $CEBI$  29, 30. maximum esse omnium sectioni inscriptibilium & eandem in puncto  $C$  tangentium; In fig. 31. Circulum 30, 31.  $CEBI$  minimum esse omnium Ellipsi circumscriptibilium & eandem in puncto  $C$  tangentium: Nam (fig. 29, 30.) ejusmodi major quivis secabit  $BC$  extra sectionem; In fig. 31. minor quivis secabit  $BC$  intra sectionem.

Prop. X. Theor. VI.

*Isdem positis, rectisque*  $CA$ ,  $BA$  *concurrentibus, si* 32, 33.  
per  $B$  agatur diameter  $BMK$ , & ad hanc à puncto  $C$  <sup>Supple figuram hyperb. & parabol.</sup> ordinetur recta  $CV R$ , occurrens sectioni denuò in  $R$ ; describatur verò circulus rectam  $CA$  (i.e. sectionem) in puncto  $C$  contingens, transiensque per punctum  $R$ ; Dico hunc circulum præter tactum  $C$  in unico hoc puncto  $R$  sectioni occurrere, Hoc est, ex unâ parte rectæ  $CR$  totum esse extra sectionem, ex alterâ intra sectionem.

In Hyperbolâ, Parabolâ, & Ellipsi cujus axis major sit  $AH$ , Circulus rectam  $CA$  in  $C$  contingens & per punctum quodvis  $N$  sectionis à  $B$  diversum transiens, major erit circulo (in priore prop.) per  $B$  transeunte, (nam circulus per  $B$  totus intra sectionem cadit,) & secabit rectam  $CB$  productam extra sectionem in  $S$ , hoc est, circulus  $CNS$  ad partes  $B$  erit extra sectionem.

Ex  $N$  ordinatâ ad diametrum  $BMK$  rectâ  $NT O$ , occurret circulus sectioni denuò in  $O$ : Nam producta  $ON$  occurrat  $AC$  in  $L$ ; & propter  $ONL \parallel AB$ , erit (per *Prop.* 17, & 18. p. 1.)  $CLq : LN \times LO :: CAq : ABq$  i.e. (ob  $CAq = ABq$ ) erit  $CLq = LN \times LO$ , unde cum punctum  $N$  sit ad circulum, erit &  $O$ ; & cum  $C$  sit contactus, circulus  $CNSO$  (per *Prop.* 1.) nisi in  $C, N, O$  sectioni non occurret; hoc est, cum  $S$  sit extra sectionem, arcus  $NO$  erit extra sectionem,  
L nem,

nem, arcus verò  $CN$ ,  $CO$  intra sectionem: Nam si dicatur circulus ex utrâque parte  $N$ , vel  $O$ , esse extra sectionem, ex tribus occurrîbus  $C$ ,  $N$ ,  $O$  saltem duo erunt contactus, quod (per Prop. 1.) fieri nequit; eritque (ob punctum  $R$  extra, circulum  $CNO$ ) circulus  $CR$  major circulo  $CNO$ .

Augente se circulo  $CNO$ , & accedente puncto  $N$  ad  $C$ , accedet simul  $O$  ad  $R$ , & coincidentibus tandem  $N$ ,  $C$ , coincident simul  $O$ ,  $R$ ; & evanescente arcu  $CN$ , totus arcus  $CSO$ , i.e. jam  $CR$  erit extra sectionem; vel circulus ad rectæ  $CR$  partes  $B$ , est extra sectionem.

33. Porro ex alterâ parte rectæ  $CR$ , sumpto in sectione puncto  $N$ , quod in Ellipsi non sit punctum  $K$ , ductâque  $LNO$ , ut prius; circulus in  $C$  contingens & per  $N$  transiens ostendetur (ut prius) transire per  $O$ ; circulus vero  $CNO$  nisi in  $C, N, O$  sectioni non occurrit; & in Hyperbolâ & Parabolâ (quæ ex hac parte infinitæ sunt) manifestum est arcum  $NO$  esse intra sectionem.

33. In Ellipsi vero ductâ contingente  $KP$ , erit hæc parallela  $AB$ ; unde (ob  $ABq : ACq :: KPq : PCq$  &  $AB = AC$ ) erit  $KP = PC$ , unde punctum  $P$  (per Coroll. 5. Prop. 2.) est ad axem minorem, &  $CK$  erit ad eundem axem ordinata, circulusque contingens in  $C$  & per  $K$  transiens (per Prop. præced.) erit totus extra sectionem, hoc est comprehendit punctum  $N$  vel  $O$ ; unde (ob tactum  $C$ ) circulus  $CNO$  minor erit circulo per  $K$ , & secabit rectam  $CK$  intra sectionem in  $S$ , hoc est, arcus  $NSO$  erit intra sectionem.

33. In omnibus, igitur sectionibus arcus  $NO$  est intra sectionem: Erunt vero in omnibus, arcus  $CN$ ,  $CO$  extra sectionem; nam si dicatur circulus ex utrâque parte puncti  $N$  vel  $O$  esse intra sectionem, è tribus occurrîbus duo saltem erunt contactus, quod absurdum est; Comprehendit insuper circulus  $CNO$  punctum  $R$ , proindeque est (ob tactum  $C$ ) circulo  $CR$  major.

Minuente se circulo  $CNO$ , & accedente puncto  $N$  ad  $C$ , accedet simul  $O$  ad  $R$ , & coincidentibus  $N$ ,  $C$ , coincident simul  $O$ ,  $R$ ; & evanescente arcu  $NC$ , totus arcus

arcus CSO, hoc est, jam arcus CR erit intra sectionem; vel circulus ad rectæ CR partes K (*i. e.* ipsi B contrarias) est intra sectionem. Liquet ergo propositum.

*Coroll. 1.* Hinc; Quamvis circulus Sectioni Conicæ occurrens, & ex utrâque occurſus parte ad easdem sectionis partes cadens, in eodem occurſu sectionem necessariò contingat; Non tamen circulus sectionem conicam contingens, necessariò ex utrâque contactûs parte ad easdem ejus partes cadit.

*Coroll. 2.* Cum omnis circulus sectionem in C contingens, & per punctum quodvis sectionis ex unâ parte rectæ CR (quantumvis puncto R propinquum) transiens minor sit circulo CR, & ex utrâque parte contactûs intra sectionem reperiatur, hoc est, magis incurvetur quàm sectio in puncto C; Circulus vero illam in eodem puncto contingens & per punctum quodvis sectionis ex alterâ ejusdem rectæ parte transiens sit major circulo CR, & ex utrâque contactûs parte cadat extra sectionem, hoc est, minùs incurvetur quàm sectio in eodem puncto C: Sectionem in hoc puncto C circulo CR æquicurvam esse meritiò existimare licet.

*Schol.* Si axis AH in Ellipsi ponatur minor, eadem erit demonstratio sed inversa; *viz.* pro *major*, legendo *minor*, pro *intra*, *extra*; & vice versâ.

Prop. XI. Theor. VII.

*Isdem positis; per C ducatur diameter CL, quæ (si opus producta) occurrat circulo CR in Q; Dico CQ æqualem esse rectæ DF quæ est parameter diametri CL.*

34, 35.  
Supple figurâs parabolæ & hyperbolæ.

In omnibus sectionibus, sit Circulus CNO, idem qui in figuris præcedentibus, secans CQ in X; à puncto N (*viz.* punctorum N, O rectæ AC propinquiore) ad diam. CL, ordinetur NPIS, occurrens scilicet diametro CL in I, & circulo denud in S; & à puncto C erigatur ad CA perpendicularis CP, secans NS in P; Erit hæc circuli diameter & (ob CA || NS) bifecabit

NS in P. Si punctum I non sit primo intra circulum CNO; Augente vel minuente se circulo CNO prout puncta N, O fuerint ad has vel illas partes rectæ CR, cum, accedente N ad C, & O ad R, accedat continuè I ad C, & X ad Q, transibit tandem necessariò punctum I intra circulum CNO; eritque PI (ob  $SP = PN$ ) ipsarum IS, IN semidifferentia.

In Hyperbolâ & Ellipsi, in recta DF (productâ in hyperbolâ) intelligatur punctum E mobile, hac lege, ut accedente I ad C, sit semper  $LC : CI :: DF : FE$ ; Eritque (per Prop. 24. p. 1.)  $CI \times DE = NIq$ , hoc est,

$$CI : NI :: NI : DE; \text{ \& ob circulum erit}$$

$$CI \times IX = NI \times IS, \text{ hoc est,}$$

$$CI : NI :: IS : IX; \text{ Unde}$$

$$NI : IS :: DE : IX.$$

Accedente jam puncto N ad C, accedit simul O ad R, adeoque X ad Q; fitque ipsarum NI, IS semidifferentia PI continuè minor; hoc est, rectæ NI, IS, proindeque his proportionales DE, IX continuè ad æqualitatem vergunt; Et tandem coincidentibus punctis S, I, P, N ipsi C, puncto O ipsi R, adeoque X ipsi Q, & evanescente PI, evanescunt simul IN, IS, sed eodem tempore rationem æqualitatis adeptæ; unde evadit simul  $IX = DE$ , hoc est jam  $CQ = DE$ ; Coincidentibus vero I, C, coincidunt simul E, F, hoc est  $CQ = DF$ .

In Parabolâ, Erit (missò puncto E) propter sectionem  $CI \times DF = NIq$ , hoc est,

$$CI : NI :: NI : DF, \text{ \& propter circulum}$$

$$CI : NI :: IS : IX; \text{ unde}$$

$NI : IS :: DF : IX$ ; Et ad morem præcedentium, ostendetur, evanescentibus NI, IS, ipsas DF, IX simul fieri sibi mutud, & rectæ CQ, æquales.

*Corollaria ad hanc & prop. præced.*

- 34, 35, *Coroll. 1.* In Sectionis Conicæ quâlibet diametro CL  
 36, 37, (productâ si opus in Ellipsi,) si fiat CQ æqualis ejus-  
 38. dem diametri parametro, & in puncto C sectionem contingat recta CA; Circulus rectam CA in C contingens & per

& per punctum Q transiens erit sectioni in hoc puncto C æquicurvus. Si diameter CL non sit axis, satis liquet ex præcedentibus, nam non erit à circulo CR diversus. Cum vero hæc proprietas competat cuilibet diametro præter axem, etiam axi competet; Nam diameter axi infinite vicina ab axe non differt, neque hujus parameter ab axis parametro.

*Coroll. 2.* Coincidente puncto C axis vertici G, (qui in ellipsi sit major,) coincident etiam ei puncta B, R, & arcusque circuli CR qui prius erat extra sectionem evanescet, hoc est totus circulus CR erit intra sectionem. Puncto vero C (in Ellipsi) minoris axis vertici coincidente, arcus circuli qui prius erat intra sectionem evanescet, hoc est, totus circulus CR erit extra sectionem.

*Coroll. 3.* Arcior igitur sive intimior est hujusmodi circuli & sectionis conicæ contactus quam simplex qui vis contactus, sed in axis vertice arcuissimus: Nam si punctum C sit extra axis verticem simplici contactui C circuli CNO coincidit occurfus N; In axis vero vertice his accedit & O, i. e. R.

*Coroll. 4.* In vertice axis parabolæ, determinati hyperbolæ, vel majoris ellipseos, liquet circulum GQ i. e. CQ maximum esse omnium sectioni inscriptibilium & eandem in eodem vertice G tangentium. Nam in vertice diametri axi infinite vicinæ, quæquæ ideo ab axe non differt, circuli æquicurvi arcus extra sectionem erit infinite parvus, hoc est non differet circulus ab ipso circulo GQ; & quivis ejusmodi circulus circulo æquicurvo major ex utraque contactus parte erit extra sectionem. Pari ratione in ellipsi erit Circulus GQ minimus omnium sectioni circumscriptibilium & eandem in vertice minoris axis G tangentium.

*Coroll. 5.* Liquet etiam in hoc casu rectam CQ i. e. GQ esse circuli diametrum. Unde sumptâ in axe GQ = parametro axis, circulus diametro GQ erit sectioni in axis vertice G æquicurvus.

Prop.

Prop. XII. Theor. VIII.

39, 40. *Parabolam contingat utcumque*  $TD$  *in*  $T$ ; *huic vero parallela*  $FE$  *occurrat sectioni in*  $F$ ,  $E$  *punctis, ex quibus ad quamlibet diametrum*  $DAOH$  *ordinentur*  $EG, FH$ , & *ex tactu*  $T$  *recta*  $TO$ ; *Si puncta*  $E, F$  *sint ex eadem parte diametri, dico duplum ordinatae*  $TO$  *aequale esse summae ordinarum*  $FH, EG$ ; *si ex partibus diversis, earum differentiae.*

Ducta diametro  $TIM$ , bisecat haec  $EF$  in  $I$ ; Acta  $EL$  parallela  $TM$  occurrat  $TO, FH$  (si opus productis) in  $N, L$ . Ob parallelas  $IM, EL$  & aequales  $FI, IE$ , aequales erunt  $FM, LM, TN$ ; sed & (ob parallelas) aequales sunt  $LH, NO, EG$ , ergo  $FM \pm EG = LM \pm LH = TO$  i. e.  $FH \pm EG = 2 TO$ .

Prop. XIII. Theor. IX.

41, 42, 43, 44, 45. *Si Circulus occurrat Parabolae in quatuor punctis*  $A, B, E, D$ , Fig. 41, 42; *Vel in tribus*  $A, B, Q$ , *quorum*  $Q$  *fit contactus*, Fig. 43, 44; *Vel in duobus tantum*  $Q, B$ , *quorum utrumvis*  $Q$  *fit contactus, & reliquum*  $B$  *intersectio*, Fig. 45; *Sintque ab his occurribus ordinatae ad Parabolae axem, viz.*  $AG, BI, EF, DH$ , Fig. 41, 42.  $AG, BI, QO$ , Fig. 43, 44. &  $BI, QO$ , Fig. 45. *Dico ordinatas ex una parte axis simul sumptas aequales esse ordinatis ex altera parte simul sumptis; Ordinata veto ex contactu, ubi tres sunt occurfus, Fig. 43, 44. bis sumpta; ubi duo tantum, Fig. 45. ter sumpta intelligatur.*

41, 42. *Si quatuor sint occurfus; duos quoslibet*  $A, B$  *jungat*  $AB$ , & *reliquos duos*  $DE$  *occurrans*  $AB$  *si opus productae in*  $N$ : *Inventis rectarum*  $BA, DE$  *diametris*  $PV, QS$ , *in earum verticibus*  $P, Q$  *sectionem contingant*  $PR, QR$  *concurrentes in*  $R$ ; *erunt haec rectis*  $AB, DE$  *paral-*



parallelæ, eritque (per prop. 18. p. 1.)  $RQq : RPq :: NE \times ND : NA \times NB$ ; sed (propter circum)  $NE \times ND = NA \times NB$ , ergo &  $RQq = RPq$  i. e.  $RQ = RP$ . Connexa  $PQ$  & bisecta in  $O$ , erit juncta  $RO$  ipsius diameter, quæ (ob  $RP = RQ$ ) erit axis. Sed (per prop. præced.) in fig. 41.  $BI + AG = 2PO = 2QO = FE + HD$ ; & fig. 42.  $BI - AG = 2PO = 2QO = FE + HD$ , unde  $BI = FE + HD + AG$ .

2. Si tres sint occurfus quorum unus est contactus: 43, 44-  
Intelligentur puncta  $E, Q, D$  (quæ in prioribus figuris diversa sunt) coincidere; Coincidentque rectæ  $DE, N, QR$ ; similiter  $EF, QO, DH$ : Eritque fig. 43.  $BI + AG = 2PO = 2QO$ , i. e.  $EF + DH$ ; Vel (si  $AG$  sit ex eadem parte axis quâ  $QO$ , fig. 44.) erit  $BI - AG = 2PO = 2QO$ , unde  $BI = 2QO + AG$  i. e.  $EF + DH + AG$ .

In casibus præcedentibus, si occursum aliquis  $A$  axis vertici coincidat, evanescente  $AG$ , fit unica ordinata ex unâ parte axis æqualis duabus ex parte alterâ, vel uni ordinatæ ex contactu bis sumptæ.

3. Si duo tantum sint occurfus, quorum unus  $Q$  est 45-  
contactus & reliquus  $B$  intersectio (ut in casu prop. 10.) Coincident puncta  $A, E, Q, D, N$ ; Estque (per præced.)  $BI - QO = 2PO = 2QO$ , unde  $BI = 3QO$  i. e.  $AG + EF + DH$ .

# Prop. XIV. Theor. X.

*In Parabolâ, cujus axis  $DAOB$ , ejus vertex  $A$ , & 46-  
quælibet contingens  $TD$ , occurrens axi in  $D$ , Sit  $TO$  ordinata à puncto  $T$  ad axim, &  $TB$  perpendicularis ad contingentem occurrens axi in  $B$ ; Dico  $OB$  æqualem esse semiparametro axis.*

Nam (ob  $TO$  perpendicularem ex angulo recto) erit  $TOq = BO \times OD =$  (per prop. 2. p. 2.)  $BO \times 2OA =$  (per prop. 25. p. 1.)  $OA \times$  param.  
&

& (horum dimidia)  $BO \times OA = OA \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ param.}$  Unde  $BO = \frac{1}{2} \text{ param.}$

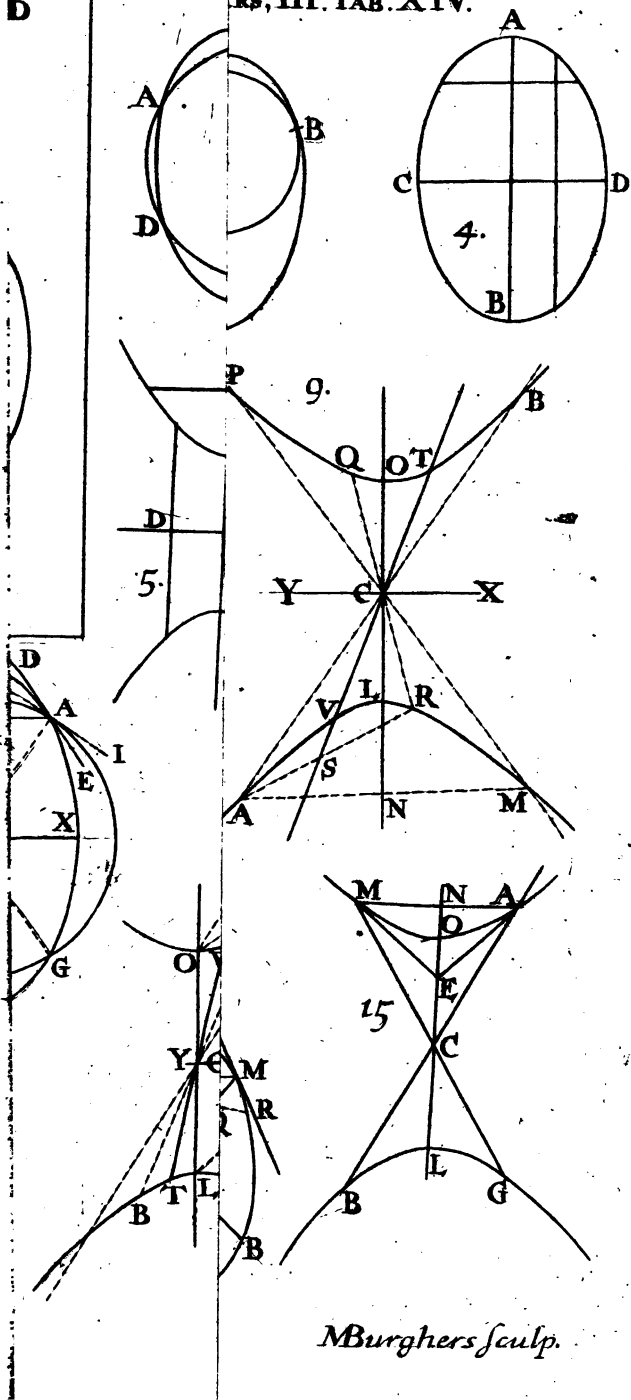
Prop. XV. Theor. XI.

47. *In Parabola, cujus axis BC, ejus vertex B, alia quavis diameter EF, & ex E ordinata ad axem recta EC; dico LR parametrum diametri EF superare lr parametrum axis quantitate quadruplâ rectæ BC; i. e. lr + 4 BC = LR.*

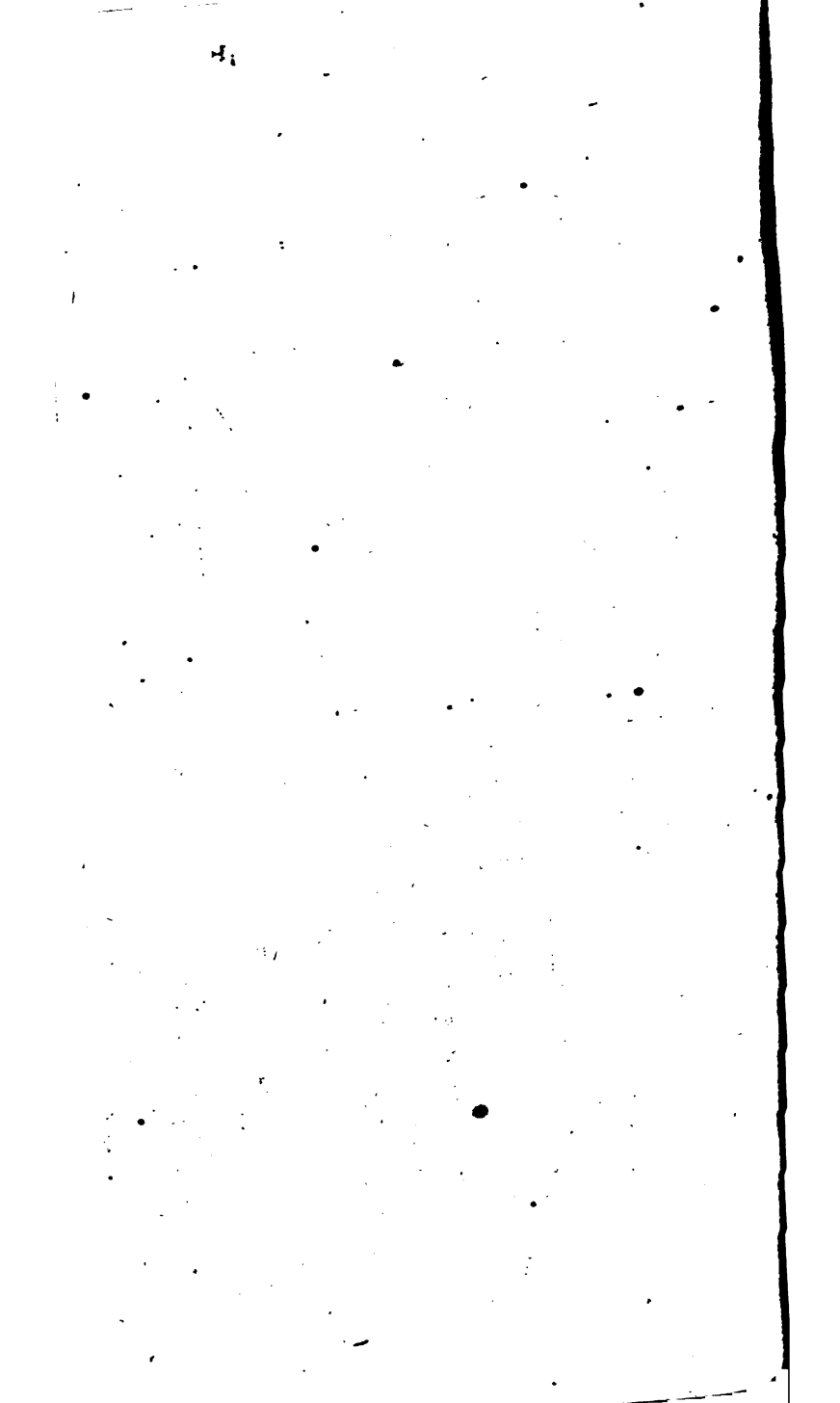
In E contingat EA occurrens axi in A, & ex B ad diametrum EF ordinetur BF; erit BF parallela EA; unde (ob BC parall. EF) erit  $FE = BA =$  (per prop. 2. p. 2.)  $BC$ , &  $AE = BF$ ; estque (propter axem) angulus ACE rectus, ergo  $lr \times BC$  (per prop. 25. p. 1.)  $= CEq = AEq - ACq =$  (ob  $AB = BC$ )  $AEq - 4 BCq = BFq - 4 BCq = LR \times EF - 4 BCq = LR \times BC - 4 BCq$ ; unde (propter æqualem altitudinem BC) erit  $lr = LR - 4 BC$  vel  $lr + 4 BC = LR$ .

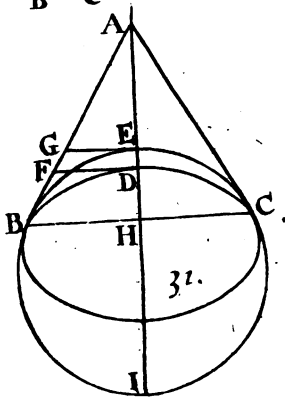
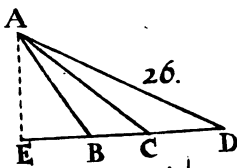
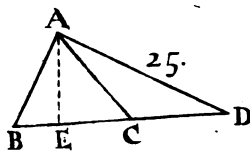
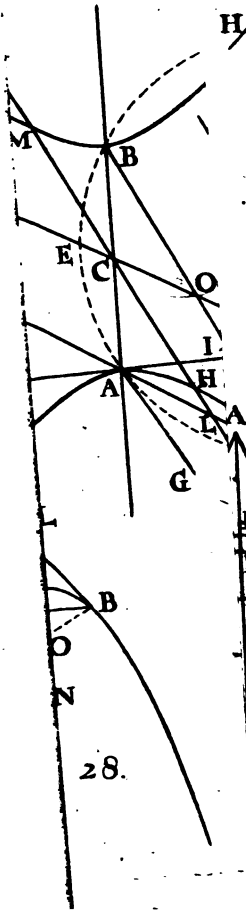
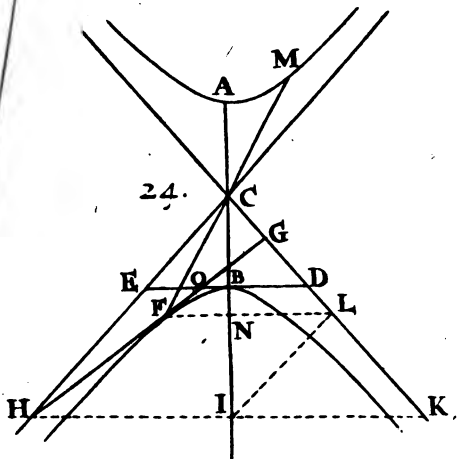
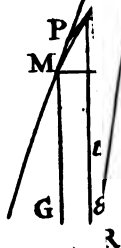
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RS, III. TAB. XIV.



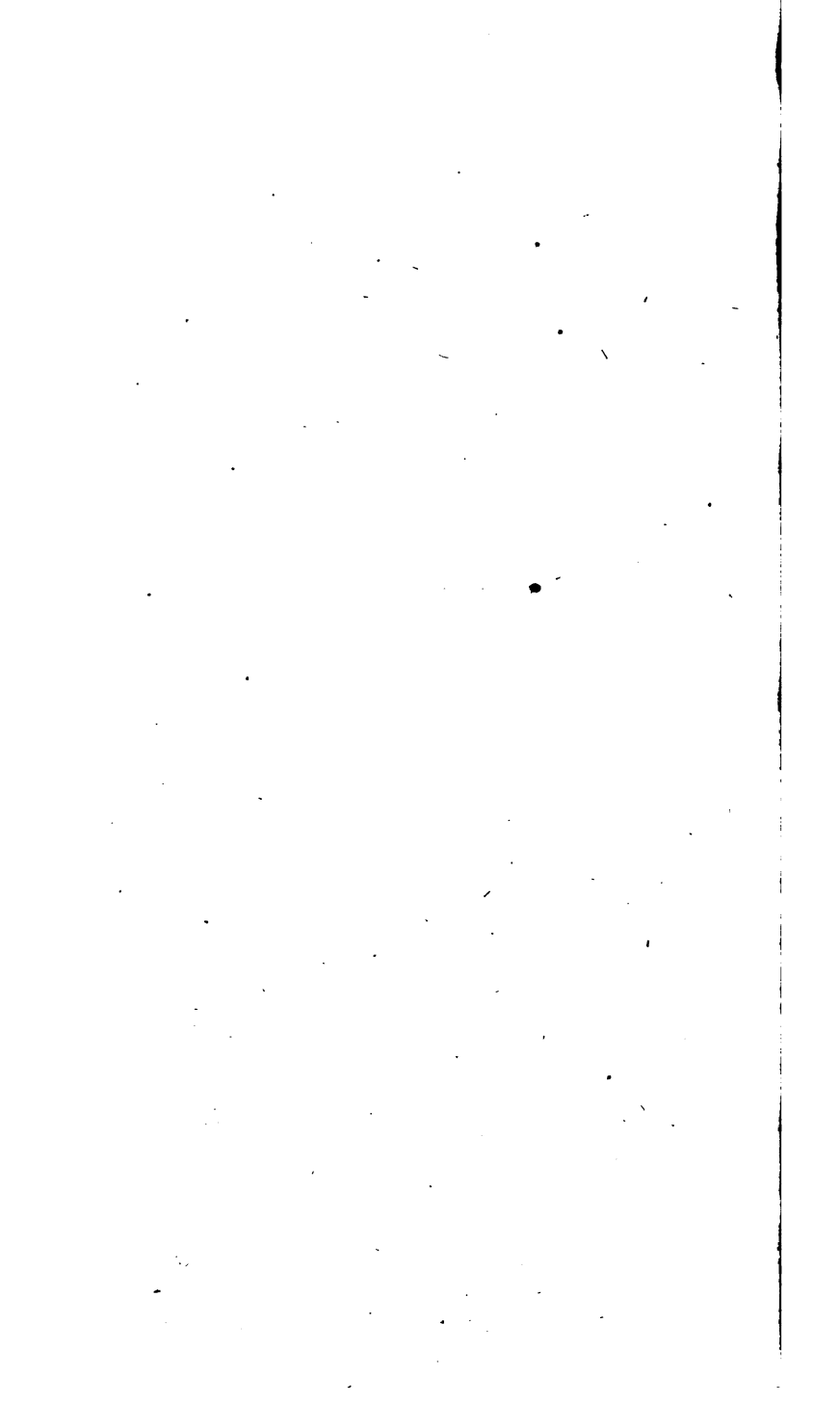
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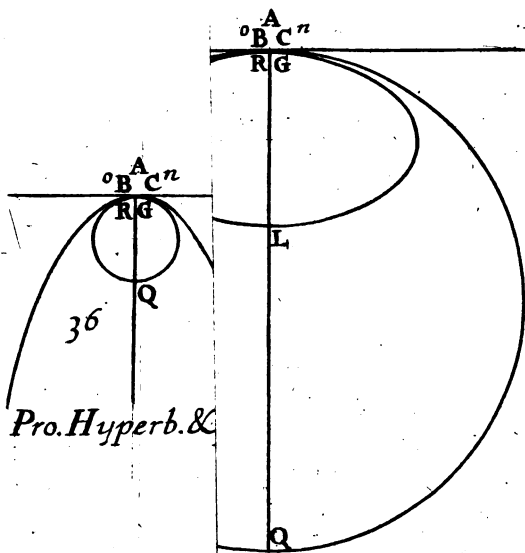
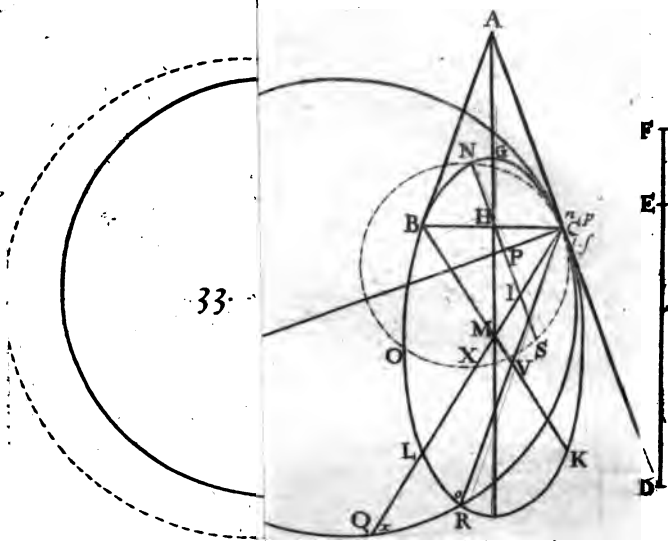




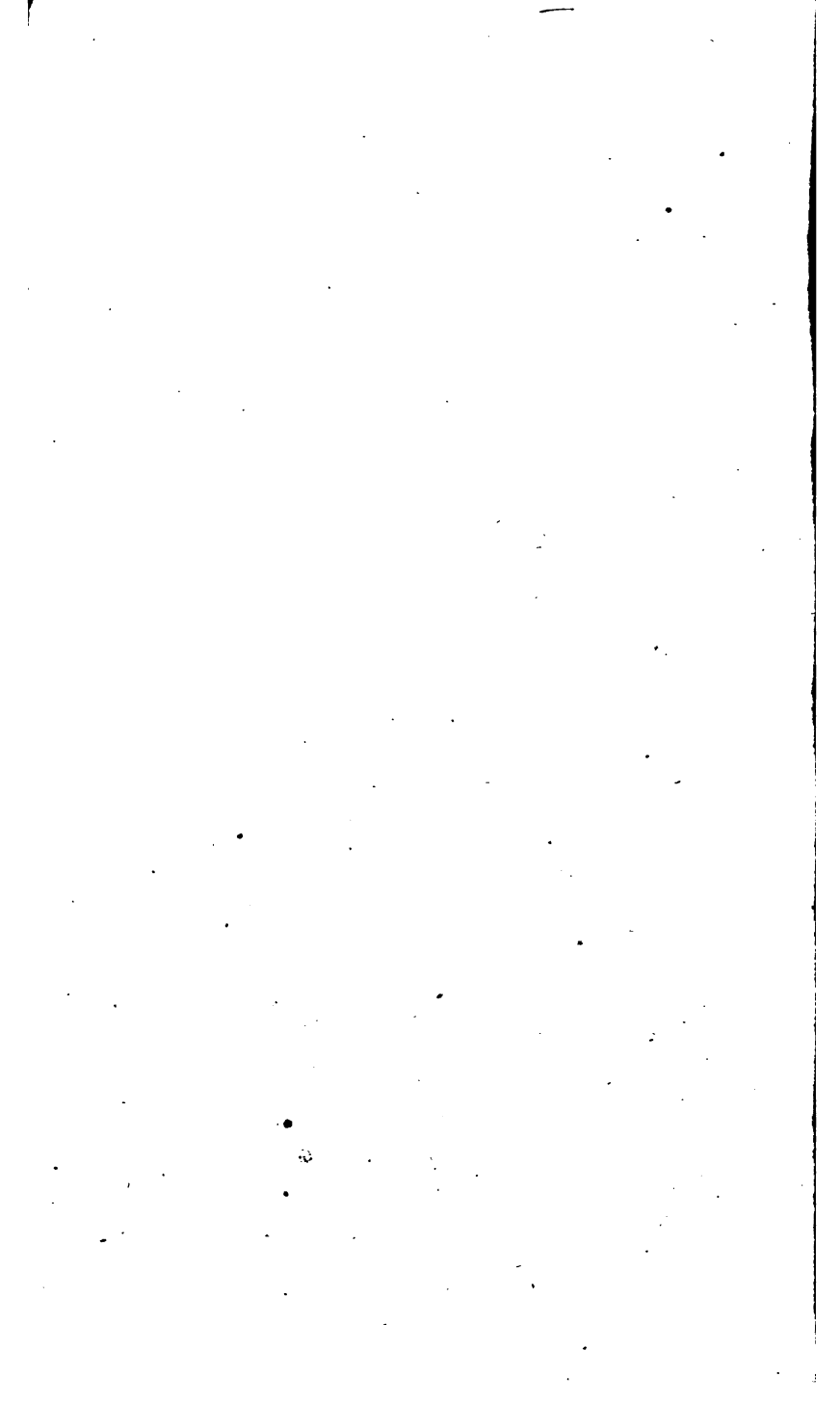
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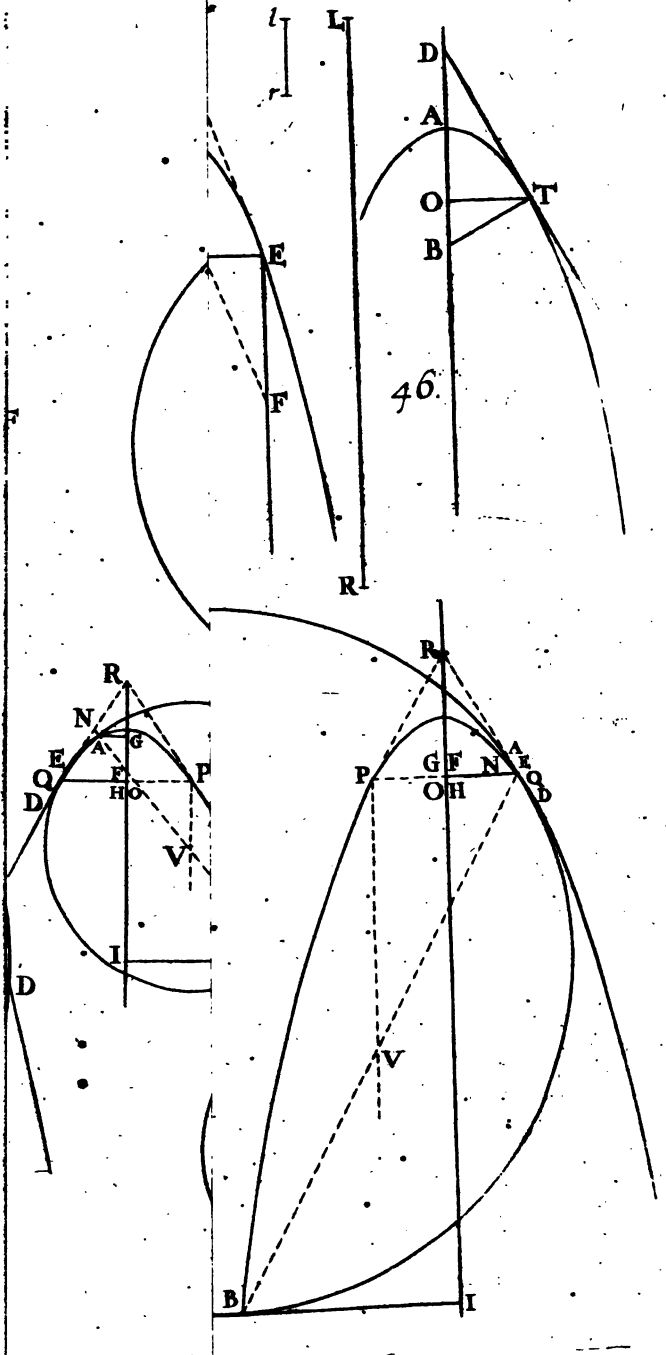




*MBurg. sculp.*









## P A R S IV.

## Prop. I. Theor. I.

**S**I Circulus BCDA super axi majore Ellipseos, vel 1, 2  
 sectionum oppositarum determinato AB, tanquam  
 diametro descriptus, rectam quamvis IET sectionem  
 vel utramvis sectionum oppositarum atque in T  
 tangentem secet in C & D punctis, & in his erigan-  
 tur ad contingentem perpendiculares CF, DH occur-  
 rentes axi in F, H; Dico rectangula CF x DH, BF x  
 FA, AH x HB sibi invicem, & quartæ parti figuræ  
 axis, esse æqualia.

Ex A & B erectæ ad axem perpendiculares contin-  
 gentem secent in G, I; productæ si opus CF, DH cir-  
 culo denuo occurrant in K, L; productæque denique  
 (si opus) contingens occurrat axi in E, vel sit ei pa-  
 rallela. Si occurrat, erit ob sim triang.

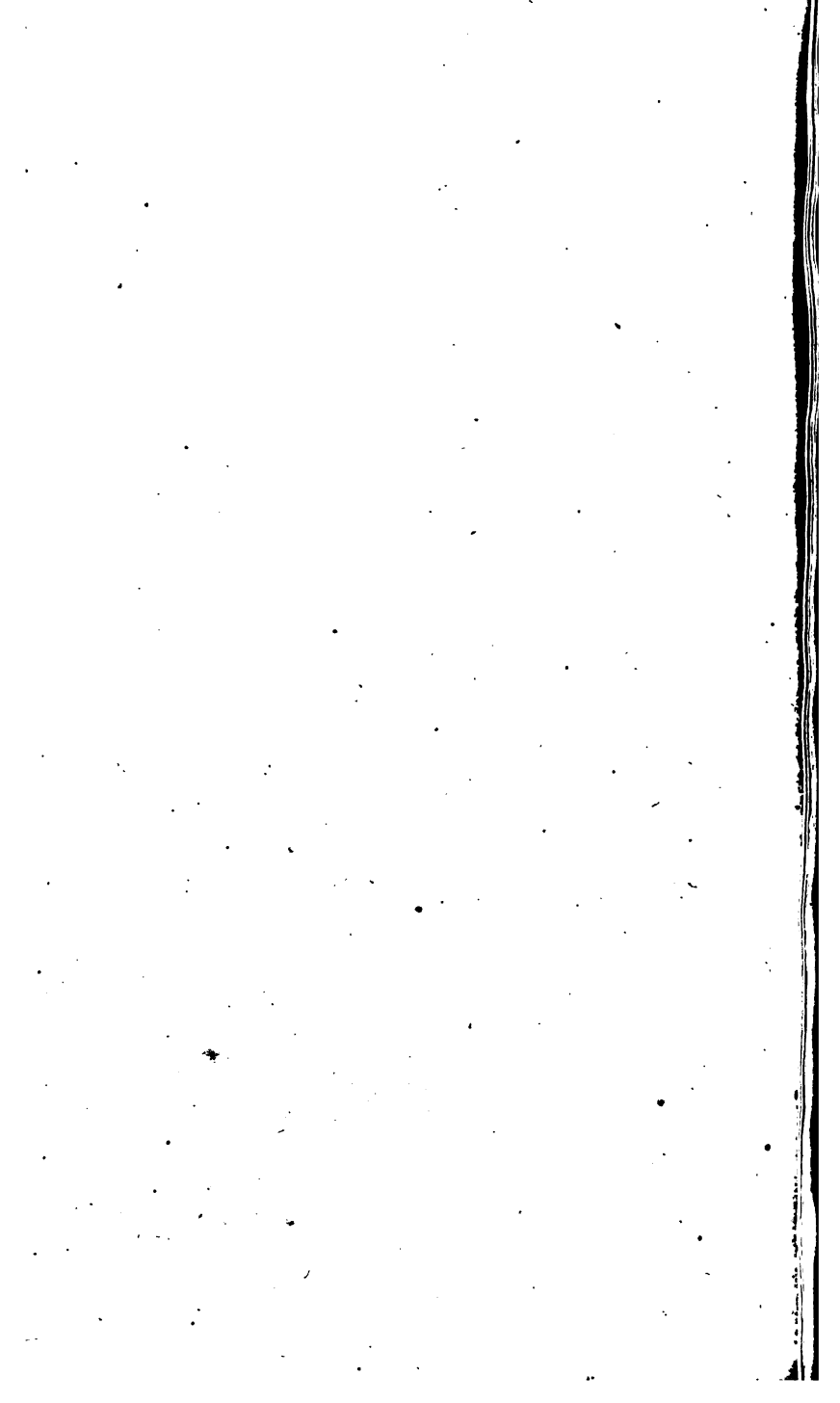
EB : EC :: BI : CF, & propter circulum EB :  
 EC :: ED : EA :: (ob sim. triang.) DH : AG; unde  
 BI : CF :: DH : AG, hoc est, CF x DH = BI x AG  
 = (per prop. 10, part. 2.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  figuræ Axis.

Sed (ob chordas CK, DL ad chordam CD perpendi-  
 culares) erit CK = DL, & cum sit BA diameter cir-  
 culi, erit CF = HL, HD = FK; unde CF x DH =  
 CF x FK = BF x FA = DH x HL = AH x HB =  
 (prius)  $\frac{1}{4}$  figuræ axis.

Si contingens sit axi parallela, quod fieri potest in  
 Ellipsi; erunt CF, DH ad axem perpendiculares, &  
 tam sibi invicem, quam rectis AG, BI æquales; Unde  
 CF x DH = IB x AG = CF q = BF x FA = DH q  
 = AH x HB.

M

Coroll.



## P A R S IV.

## Prop. I. Theor. I.

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 diametro descriptus, rectam quamvis IET sectionem  
 vel utramvis sectionum oppositarum atcunque in T  
 tangentem secet in C & D punctis, & in his erigan-  
 tur ad contingentem perpendiculares CF, DH occur-  
 rentes axi in F, H; Dico rectangula CF x DH, BF x  
 FA, AH x HB sibi invicem, & quartæ parti figuræ  
 axis, esse æqualia.

Ex A & B erectæ ad axem perpendiculares contin-  
 gentem secant in G, I; productæ si opus CF, DH cir-  
 culo denuo occurrant in K, L; productæque denique  
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EB : EC :: BI : CF, & propter circulum EB :  
 EC :: ED : EA :: (ob sim. triang.) DH : AG; unde  
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 = (per prop. 10, part. 2.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  figuræ Axis.

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 CF x FK = BF x FA = DH x HL = AH x HB =  
 (prius)  $\frac{1}{4}$  figuræ axis.

Si contingens sit axi parallela, quod fieri potest in  
 Ellipsi; erunt CF, DH ad axem perpendiculares, &  
 tam sibi invicem, quam rectis AG, BI æquales; Unde  
 CF x DH = IB x AG = CF q = BF x FA = DH q  
 = AH x HB.

M

Coroll.

*Coroll. 1.* Ob  $AH \times HB = BF \times FA$ , erit  $AH = BF$ , &  $BH = AF$ .

*Coroll. 2.* Cum duobus tantum hujusmodi punctis  $H, F$  intra Ellipsin vel utramque sectionum oppositarum convenire possit, quod sit  $AH \times HB \& BF \times FA = \frac{1}{4} lq$  axis; liquet eadem puncta  $H, F$  esse omnibus contingentibus communia.

Prop. II. Theor. II.

3. *In Parabola*  $TA$ , si ab axeos  $AK$  vertice  $A$  erigatur usque ad quamlibet contingentem  $TE$  perpendicularis  $AG$ , & a puncto  $G$  erecta ad contingentem perpendicularis  $GH$  secet axem in  $H$ ; Erit ubique  $HA = \frac{1}{2}$  parametri axis.

A tactu  $T$  ordinata ad axem  $TK$ , erit (per Prop. 2. Part. 2.)  $AE = AK$ , unde  $GA = \frac{1}{2} TK$ , &  $GAq =$  (ob ang. rect.)  $HA \times AE = \frac{1}{4} TKq = AK \times \frac{1}{4} Param. = AE \times \frac{1}{4} Param.$  unde  $HA = \frac{1}{2} Param.$

- 1, 2. Aliter, considerari potest ut casus prop. præcedentis. Nam si Hyperbola vel Ellipsis  $AT$  vertice  $B$  in infinitum abeunte mutetur in Parabolam, circulus diametro  $AB$  degenerat in lineam rectam ad axem perpendicularem, coinciduntque puncta  $D, G$ , hoc est, rectæ  $DH, GH$ ; estque  $HA \times HB = AB \times \frac{1}{4} param.$  & (ob  $B$  infinite distans)  $HB = AB$ , unde  $HA = \frac{1}{2} Param.$  axis  $AB$ ; idemque punctum  $H$  erit omnibus contingentibus commune.

- 1, 2. *Def.* Puncta  $H, F$  (Prop. 1.) Veteribus *Puncta ex comparatione*, Neotericis *FOCI* sive *UMBILICI* appellantur.

3. De puncto  $H$  in Parabolâ (Prop. 2.) sileant veteres, neotericis tamen ob affectionum similitudinem iisdem nominibus insignitur.

*Corollaria ad duas præced. Propositiones.*

*Coroll. 1.* Unicus est Parabolæ focus; Sectionum oppositarum, & Ellipseos, Bini.

*Coroll*

*Coroll. 2.* In Sectionibus oppositis & in Ellipfi, junctis I H, G H, erit angulus I H G rectus. Nam ob A H = H B = I B x A G, i. e. A H : A G :: I B : H B, & angulos ad B & A rectos, similia erunt triangula I B H, H A G, & Ang. B I H = G H A = compl. ang. I H B ad rectum, proindeque I H G rectus: Pari modo junctis I F, F G, erit ang. I F G rectus. In Parabolâ, cum punctum I infinite distet, ductâ I H parallelâ T E, erit ang. I H G manifeste rectus.

*Coroll. 3.* Atque hinc in oppositis Sectionibus & Ellipfi, Circulus diametro I G transibit per utrumque focus. In parabolâ vero hujusmodi circulus (ob I G infinitam) degenerat in rectam G H.

*Coroll. 4.* In omni Sectione Conicâ, quæ F E ex focorum alterutro F est ad axem ordinata, æquatur axis semiparametro. Nam in Opp. Sect. & Ellipfi sit C D axis minor, erit (per *Coroll. 7. Prop. 23. & Coroll. 4. Prop. 24. p. 1.*)

$$F E q: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D C q \\ A F \times B F \end{array} \right\} :: A F \times B F : B C q$$

i. e. F E : D C : B C :: proindeque F E =  $\frac{1}{2}$  param. In parabola (ob B F =  $\frac{1}{2}$  param.) erit param. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  param. = F E q; unde F E =  $\frac{1}{2}$  param.

*Coroll. 5.* In Ellipfi, si C D sit semiaxis minor, erit connexa D F vel D H æqualis semiaxi majori; Nam F D q = C D q + F C q = (propter *Coroll. 4. Prop. 24. p. 1.*) B F x F A + F C q = B C q, unde B C = F D.

In oppositis Sectionibus, vel hyperbolâ, si contingens in vertice B occurrat asymptoto in G, erit C G = C F; vel si sit C D semiaxis secundus ipsi C B conjugatus & connectatur D B, erit D B = C F. Nam ob (C D = B G) erit C G = D B; estque D B q = C D q + C B q = (propter idem *Coroll. 4.*) A F x F B + C B q = C F q; unde D B = C F.

*Coroll. 6.* Hinc in Ellipfi circulus centro D, intervallo C B; In Hyperbola circulus centro C, intervallo D B vel C G, transibit per utrumque focus.

*Coroll. 7.* Si Ellipseos axes sint æquales, hoc est si

Sectio sit circulus, uterque focus centro coincidit ; nam  $BF \times FA = CD^2 =$  (in hoc casu)  $BC^2$ , unde coincidunt  $F, C, H$ .

7. *Coroll. 8.* Si Hyperbola sit æquilatera, erit  $AF : BC : BF ::$  nam  $AF \times BF = \frac{1}{2} \text{param} \times AB =$  (in hoc casu, per *Coroll. 1. Prop. 24.*)  $BC^2$ .

7. *Coroll. 9.* In Hyperbolæ æquilateræ utrâvis asymptoto, factâ  $CG = CB$ , & per  $G$  ductâ  $GF$  alteri asymptoto parallelâ, hoc est, ad  $CG$  perpendiculari, Hæc per focum transibit. Nam ob utrumque ang.  $GCF, GFC$  semirectum, erit  $GF = GC =$  (ex construct.)  $CB = CD$ , ergo  $CF = DB$ .

3. *Coroll. 10.* In Parabolâ, à focô  $H$  ad cujuslibet contingentis  $TE$  medium punctum  $G$  ducta recta  $HG$  est ad contingentem perpendicularis. Nam non differt à perpendiculari à puncto  $G$  erectâ.

### Prop. III. Theor. III.

8, 9. *In Hyperbolâ vel Sectionibus oppositis, & in Ellipsi, si ab utroque foco  $F, H$  ad quodvis sectionis punctum  $T$ , ubi recta  $CTE$  eandem contingit, agantur binæ rectæ  $FT, HT$ ; Dico Angulum  $FTC = HTE$ .*

Occurrat primo  $CTE$  axi in  $E$ . Stantibus circulo & rectis  $CF, DH$ , ut prius.

8. In Hyperbolâ vel Sect. Opp. ordinatâ ad axem rectâ  $TK$ , per  $E$  ducatur  $XEY$  parallela  $TK$  i. e. ad  $BA$  perpendicularis secans circulum in  $X, Y$ ; Cum sit propter sectionem (per *Coroll. 1. Prop. 1. Part. 2.*)  $BK : KA :: BE : EA$ , contingentes circulum in  $X, Y$  coibunt super circuli diametro  $BA$  (per *Coroll. 17. Prop. 20. p. 1.* & per *Prop. 1. p. 2.*) in puncto  $K$ , unde (per *Prop. 3. p. 2.*)  $CT : TD :: CE : ED$ .

9. In Ellipsi, ordinatâ ad axem  $TK$ , & productâ ad circulum in  $X, Y$ ; cum sit  $BK : KA :: BE : EA$ , contingentes circulum in  $X, Y$  coibunt in  $E$ , Unde (per *Prop. 1. p. 2.*) erit in Ellipsi (uti prius in Hyperbolâ)

CT:



CT:TD::CE:ED:: (ob sim. triang.) CF:DH;  
ergo ob æquales angulos (rectos scilicet) FCT, HDT,  
& proportionalia latera, erunt triangu-  
la CTF, DTH similia, Unde Ang. FTC = HTE.

Si (in Ellipfi) fit. CTD parallela AB, res per se ma-  
nifesta est. Supple fig.  
hujus casus.

Prop. IV. Theor. IV.

Si Parabolam contingat utcumque CTG in T, tactum  
vero T & focum H jungat TH, & per T agatur FT  
axi HE parallela; Dico Ang. FTC = HTE. 10.

Manentibus quæ in Prop. 2. ob KA = AE, erit TG  
= GE, unde (ob ang. TGH rectum) similia & æqua-  
lia erunt triangu-  
la GTH, HEG; ergo Ang. HEG,  
i. e. FTC = HTG.

Aliter, Si Ellipsis, vel Hyperbola (foco F in infini-  
tum abeunte) convertatur in parabolam, fiet FT pa-  
rallela HE; estque semper Ang. HTE = FTC. 8, 9, 10.

Coroll. 1. Si duæ parabolam contingentes BE, DE  
concurrant in E, connexis DH, HB erit angulus ad  
focum DHB = 2 DEB. Tangentes (earum unâ pro-  
ductâ) occurrant axi in C, I, fiatque EG axi parallela;  
Ob ang. HDI = HID & HBC = HCB, erit angulus  
DHL = 2 DIH = 2 DEG, & LHB = 2 BCH =  
2 BEG; Unde DHB = 2 DEB. Si puncta H, E sint  
ad diversas partes rectæ conjungentis tactus D, B; osten-  
detur angulum ad focum æqualem esse duplo comple-  
menti Anguli DEB. 11.

Coroll. 2. Contingentes in extremis B, D rectæ cujus-  
vis BHD per parabolæ focum ductæ, concurrentes con-  
stituunt angulum BED rectum. Nam ostendetur ut  
in priore Coroll. Ang. BHL + DHL, i. e. 2. Rect.  
= 2 BED. 12.

Prop. V. Theor. V.

In Hyperbolâ vel Sectionibus oppositis & Ellipfi, si ab  
utroque foco H, F ad quodvis Sectionis punctum T  
ducantur 8, 9.

*ducantur rectæ HT, FT; Dico in Ellipsi summan  
ipsarum HT, FT, in Hyperbolâ earundem differen-  
tiam æquari axi AB.*

8, 9.

Manentibus quæ in Prop. 3. Sit centrum O, & con-  
nectatur OD, vel OC, *ex gr.* OD, rectæque HD pro-  
ducta occurrat FT productæ ( si opus ) in S. Propter  
Ang. HTD = (per Prop. 3.) STD, & ang. TDH  
rectum, erit ST = TH & SD = DH; estque in El-  
lipsi FS = FT + TH, in Hyperbola FS = FT - TH.

Propter FH & SH bisectas in O & D, erit OD par-  
allela FS, & FS = 2 OD = (ob circulum) AB.

*Coroll. 1.* Si ab utrovis foco Hyperbolæ vel Sect. Opp.  
five Ellipseos ad cuiuslibet contingentis TE tactum T  
ducatur FT, & à centro Sectionis O ad contingentem  
usque agatur OD ipsi FT parallela; erit OD æqualis  
semiaxi OB, vel OA. Incidit enim in punctum D, ubi  
contingens TD circulo CDA occurrit.

*Coroll. 2.* Rectang. FT x TH æquale est  $\frac{1}{4}$  fig. dia-  
metri per T. Nam ductis AG, BI (ut in Prop. 1.) cir-  
culus diametro IG, qui per (Coroll. 3. Prop. 2.) transit  
per F, H, propter ang. TDH rectum & DH = DS,  
transibit etiam per S; unde (& ob ST = TH) erit  
FT x TH = FT x TS = IT x TG = (per Coroll. 2.  
Prop. 10. p. 2.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  fig. diametri per T.

*Scholium.* Focorum altero, *ex gr.* F, in infinitum  
migrante & sectione in Parabolam mutatâ, tam  $\frac{1}{4}$  fig.  
diametri per T, quam rectang. FT x TH sunt magni-  
tudinis infinitæ; evaditque TH =  $\frac{1}{2}$  param. diametri  
per T, ut deinceps monstrabimus.

*Nota.* SD = DH; & FS = BA.

Prop. VI. Theor. VI.

13, 14. *Isdem positis; In Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. & Ellipsi, si à  
tactu T erecta ad contingentem perpendicularis TV  
secet axim in V, & ab V demittantur ad FT, HT (si  
opus productas) perpendiculares VX, VY; Dico TX,  
TY esse sibi invicem, & axis semiparametro æquales.*

*Idem*

*Idem erit in Parabolâ, si ab hujusmodi puncto V demittantur perpendiculares ad rectam TH unicum sectionis focum H & tactum T conjungentem, & ad rectam TF per tactam ductam axi parallelam.* 15.

Propter angulum  $CTF = DTH$  (per prop. 3.) &  $VT$  ad  $CT$  perpendicularem, erit ang.  $VTY = VTX$ , & (ob angulos ad  $X$  &  $Y$  rectos, & commune latus  $TV$ ) erunt triangula  $VTX$ ,  $VTY$  similia, & æqualia; unde  $TX = TY$ : Rursum (ob ang.  $CTV$  rectum) erit  $TV$  parallela  $CF$ , & triangula  $FTV$ ,  $FSH$  similia.

Item (ob angulum  $TXV$  rectum, &  $TV \parallel FC$ ) Triangula  $TFC$ ,  $VTX$  similia sunt: Unde

$$FS : SH :: FT : TV \text{ \& }$$

$$TX : FC :: TV : FT, \text{ Ductisque \&c.}$$

$FS \times TX : SH \times FC :: FT \times TV : FT \times TV$ , Hoc est,  $FS \times TX = SH \times FC =$  (ex notâ præced.)  $2 DH \times FC =$  (per Prop. 1.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  param.  $\times AB$ ; sed  $FS$  (per notam præced.)  $= AB$ , ergo  $TX = \frac{1}{2}$  param.  $= TY$ .

In Parabolâ, Ordinatâ ad axem  $TL$ , erit (ut in priore parte) triang.  $VTY =$  & sim.  $VTX =$  & sim.  $VTL$ , Unde  $YT = TX = LV =$  (per Prop. 14. p. 3.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  param. 15.

Hoc etiam in Parabolâ vel inde liquet, quod Ellipseos vel Hyperboæ foco altero  $F$  in infinitum abeunte, & sectione in Parabolam mutatâ, fiat  $TF$  axi parallela. 13, 14.

*Coroll.* In Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. & Ellipsi; Cum sit ob sim. triang.  $TY : HD :: TV : TH$  &

$$\left. \begin{matrix} TX \\ TY \end{matrix} \right\} : FC :: TV : TF, \text{ Erit ductis \&c.} \quad 13, 14$$

$$TY q : HD \times FC :: TV q : TH \times TF;$$

Hoc est,  $TV q$  est ubique ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  fig. diametri per  $T$ , in constanti ratione  $\frac{1}{2}$  quad. param. axis, ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  fig. axis. Ideoque  $TV$  est ubique ad semidiametrum semidiametro per  $T$  conjugatam, in constanti ratione semiparametri axis majoris vel determinati ad semiaxem hujus conjugatum; nempe prioris subduplicatâ.

Prop.

## Prop. VII. Theor. VII.

- 16, 17. *In Hyperbolâ sive sect. opp. & Ellipsi, si ex cujuscunque*  
*contingentis GT tactu T erecta ad eandem perpen-*  
*dicularis TV secet axim in V, junctis FT, TH, ut*  
*in præcedentibus; Dico in Hyperbolâ sive sect. opp.*  
 $VH \times VF - VTq$ , *in Ellipsi*  $VH \times VF + VTq$   
 $= HT \times TF = \frac{1}{4}$  *fig. diametri per T.*

Ductis AG, BI, ut in præcedentibus, & diametro  
 GI descripto circulo, idem (per Coroll. 3. Prop. 2.) per  
 focos H, F transibit: Per V & circuli centrum M du-  
 cta VM occurrat circulo in O, P; Erit (propter cir-  
 culum, & ang. VTG rectum) in sect. opp.  $VO \times$   
 $VP + MOq = VH \times VF + MOq = MVq = VTq$   
 $+ MTq = VTq + TG \times TI + \{GMq\}$  Unde  $VH$   
 $\times VF - VTq = TG \times TI = \frac{1}{4}$  fig. diam. per T =  
 (per Coroll. 2. Prop. 5.)  $TH \times TF$ .

In Ellipsi,  $MOq - VO \times VP = MOq - VH \times VF$   
 $= MVq = VTq + MTq = VTq + \{GMq\} - GT \times TI$ ;  
 Unde erit  $VH \times VF + VTq = TG \times TI = \frac{1}{4}$  fig.  
 diam.  $= TH \times TF$ .

Coroll. 1. Hinc, & per lemma 2. p. 1. in sect. opp.  $AV \times$   
 $VB - AH \times HB = VTq$ , in Ellipsi  $AV \times VB -$   
 $AH \times HB + VTq = TH \times TF$ .

Coroll. 2. Cum sit per coroll. prop. 6.

- 13, 14.  $TH \times TF$   
 16, 17.  $TYq : HD \times FC :: TVq : \begin{cases} \text{in Hyp. } VH \times VF - TVq \\ \text{in Ellip. } VH \times VF + TVq \end{cases}$   
 erit comp. vel div.  $HD \times FC \pm TYq : TYq :: VH \times$   
 $VF : TVq$ . Hoc est,  $HV \times VF$  est ad  $TVq$  in con-  
 stanti ratione  $\frac{1}{4}$  fig. axis in Hyp. +, in Ellipsi. -  
 quad. param. axis, ad  $\frac{1}{4}$  quad. param. axis; Vel (propter  
 communem altitudinem viz. semiparam. axis) in ratione  
 semiaxis  $\pm$  ejus semiparametro, ad ipsam semiparametrum.

Prop.

Prop. VIII. Theor. VIII.

*In omni Sectione Conicâ, & in Sectionibus opposi- 18, 19.  
tis, si per focum F agatur recta linea PFL sectio-  
ni, vel sectionibus oppositis occurrens in P, L pun- Supple. figu-  
tis, in quibus sectionem, vel sectiones oppositas con- ras Hyperb.  
tingant PE, LE concurrentes in E, sive forte in- & Sect. opp.  
ter se parallela; Connexâ FE, [vel, si contingen-  
tes sint parallela, ductâ FE bis parallelâ,] dico ang.  
EFP rectum esse.*

Invento axe CFA, in utrovis ejus extremo [vel u-  
nico in Parabolâ] A, erigatur ad eundem perpendicu-  
laris AD (i. e. contingens) cui producta (si opus) LP  
occurrat in D, vel sit ei parallela.

Si occurrat. A puncto D ducatur (per prop. 4. p. 2.)  
contingens DIN; occurret hæc axi in N, vel erit ei  
parallela.

Tactus A, I jungat recta AI, secans LP in M, hæc  
producta (per Prop. 7. p. 2.) transibit per E, rectaque  
AE in punctis A, M, I, E (per Prop. 1. p. 2.) harmo-  
nicè dividitur.

Porro in Hyperbolâ, Sectionibus oppositis, & Ellipsi,  
in altero axis extremo C sit contingens CG, occurrens  
DIN in G, & connectatur EG.

Si quidem recta DIGN occurrat axi in N, (quod  
semper fit, unico casu in Ellipsi excepto,) eadem (per  
Coroll. Prop. 9. p. 2.) harmonicè dividitur in D, I, G, N;  
alias bifariam tantum dividitur à punctis D, I, G. Est  
verò punctum I utrique rectæ DIGN, AMIE com-  
mune, & reliqua divisionum puncta debito ordine (juxta  
Lem. 9, vel 10. p. 2.) jungunt rectæ DM, EG, AN,  
[aut saltem erit AN parallela DI,] unde (per idem  
Lem. 9, vel 10.) rectæ DM, EG, AN in unum  
punctum coeunt, quod erit necessariò punctum F,  
in quod rectæ PL i. e. DM, & AC i. e. AN prius  
coibant, hoc est, recta EG rectæ EF coincidit;  
N unde

unde angulus  $EFP$ , *i. e.*  $GFD$  (per *Coroll.* 2. prop. 2.) erit rectus.

19. In Parabolâ,  $IDN$  semper occurrit axi, & bisecatur in  $D$ , estque punctum  $I$  utriusque rectæ  $IDN$ ,  $IMAE$  commune; unde rectæ  $DM$ ,  $NA$  quæ utriusque rectæ puncta debito ordine conjungunt, & recta  $EH$  à reliquo puncto  $E$  ducta parallela  $IDN$ , coibunt (per *LEM.* 10. p. 2.) in unum idemque punctum  $F$ , in quod scilicet rectæ  $NA$  &  $PL$  *i. e.*  $DM$  primò coibant; hoc est, coincidit  $EH$  ipsi  $EF$ ; estque (ob rectas parallelas) ang.  $EFD$  *i. e.*  $EFP = IDF$ , qui (per *Coroll.* 10. Prop. 2.) est rectus.

In Ellipsi, & opp. Sect. si  $PE$ ,  $LE$  sint parallelæ, recta  $PL$  axi coincidit.

Si  $PL$  sit parallela  $AD$ , erit ad axem ordinata, rectaque  $EF$  axi coincidit; estque in utroque casu propositio per se manifesta.

*Coroll.* In Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. punctorum  $L$ ,  $P$  altero *ex. gr.*  $P$  in infinitum abeunte, contingens  $PE$  fit asymptotos, evaditque ipsi  $LF$  parallela; rectaque  $EF$  ab occurso contingentis  $LE$  cum eâdem asymptoto ad focum ducta erit tam ad asymptoton, quàm ad rectam  $LF$  perpendicularis. Vel conversim; Ab  $E$  erecta ad asymptoton perpendicularis per focum transibit.

### Prop. IX. Theor. IX.

20, 21. *In Hyperbolâ, Sectionibus Opp. & Ellipsi, sint foci A, B, & axis major vel determinatus GH; in quo (producto in Ellipsi) sumatur punctum C, ut sit  $AB:GH :: BH:HC$ ; & à puncto C erecta ad axem perpendiculari CE, sumatur quodlibet in Sectione vel utriusque sectionum opp. punctum K, à quo ducta KE axi parallela occurrat CE in E, & connectatur BK; Dico  $AB:GH :: KB:KE$ .*

Producta  $KB$  (si opus) occurrat denuò sectioni, [vel sectioni cujus est focus B, si punctum K sit ad sectionem oppo-

oppositam,] in I. Propter  $AB:GH::BH:HC$ , erit alternando & componendo in Ellipsi, dividendo in Hyperbolâ & sectionibus oppositis,

$$\frac{AB \pm BH}{GB} : BH :: \frac{GH \pm HC}{GC} : HC$$

Erit itaque (per prop. 1, & 6. p. 2.) recta CE illa in cujus punctum aliquod D coeunt rectæ KD, & D sectionem vel sectiones oppositas in punctis K, I tangentibus; ductâque DB, erit (per prop. præced.) ang. DBK rectus, & ob angulum DEK pariter rectum, circulus diametro KD per puncta E, B transibit.

Ducta AK (& si opus producta) secet circulum in F, & connectantur FE, FB.

Propter ang. FKD (per prop. 3.) = BKD, erit arcus KF = KB, chordaque KF = KB, ac proinde (per prop. 5.) AF = GH.

Porro (ob rectas parallelas) erit angulus FKE = FAB; & (ob FK = KB) erit in Ellipsi & opp. sect. ang. FEK = KFB, in hyperbolâ vero ang. FEK = compl. KBF = (ob arcum KF = KB) complemento KFB, i.e. BFA; Unde in omnibus triangula FEK, FBA similia sunt; unde

$$AB : \frac{AF}{GH} :: \frac{FK}{KB} : KE.$$

*Coroll.* In Hyperbolâ vel sect. opp. ducta KN asymptoto LM parallelâ, occurrente CE in N, erit KN = KB. Nam ducta HL parallelâ CE occurrente asymptoto in L, erit (per Coroll. 5. prop. 2.) ML = MB; & ob sim. triang.

$$\frac{ML}{MB} : MH :: \frac{KN}{KB} : KE :: \frac{2MB}{AB} : \frac{2MH}{GH} :: KB : KE;$$

Unde KN = KB.

### Prop. X. Theor. X.

Sit Parabola HK, cujus focus B & axis BH, in quo sumatur extra sectionem HC = HB; in puncto C erectâ ad axem perpendiculari CE, sumatur quodvis

N 2

in

22.

23.

in sectione punctum K, à quo ducta KE axi parallela occurrat CE in E, & connectatur BK; dico  $BK = KE$ .

Ducta contingente MKG, & ordinata KO; ob ang. MKL (per prop. 4.)  $= GKB = KGB$ , erit  $GB = BK$ : Sed (per prop. 2. p. 2.)  $GH = HO$ , unde additis æqualibus HB, CH, erit  $GB i. e. KB = CO =$  (ob rectas parallelas) KE.

20, 21. Aliter, considerari potest ut casus præcedentis; nam si Hyperbola vel Ellipsis, foco A in infinitum migrante, mutetur in Parabolam, sit  $AB = GH$  &  $BH = HC$ , unde  $BK = KE$ .

23. Coroll. Cum sit (per prop. 15. p. 3.) HO quarta pars excessus parametri diametri KL supra parametrum axi, &  $CH = HB$  (per prop. 2.) sit quarta pars parametri axis; Liquet KB sive KE  $= CO$  æquari quartæ parti parametri diametri KL.

### Prop. XI. Theor. XI.

24, 25. Sit Parabola vel Hyperbola focus B, & per B ad axem ordinata BI; Sumptoque in sectione vel utravis sect. opp. puncto quovis K, agatur KD, in Parabola axi, in hyperbola vero sive sect. opp. utrius asymptoto parallela, occurrens BI (si opus producta) in D, & connectatur BK; Si punctum D cadat intra sectionem, Dico ipsarum BK, KD summam, Si extra, eundem differentiam, æqualem esse semiparametro axis.

Sit recta CE eadem quæ in præcedentibus, cui occurrant KD (si opus producta) in E, IL vero ducta ipsi KD parallela in L. Estque (per Coroll. 4. prop. 2.)  $BI =$  Semiparametro axis  $=$  (per præced. vel coroll. prop. 9.)  $IL =$  (ob rectas parallelas)  $DE = KE \pm KD$  vel  $KD - KE =$  (per præced. vel coroll. prop. 9.)  $BK \pm KD$  vel  $KD - BK$ .

Coroll.

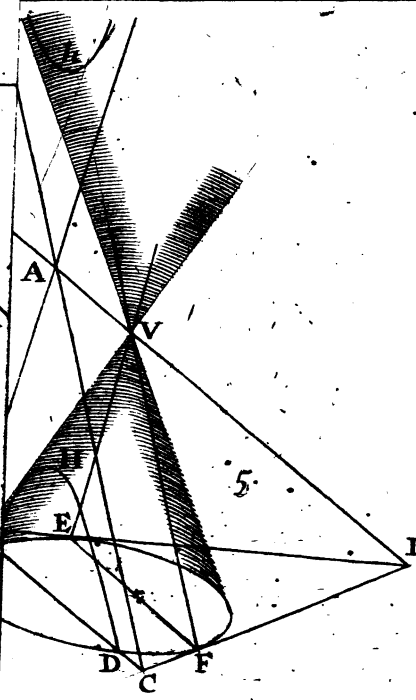
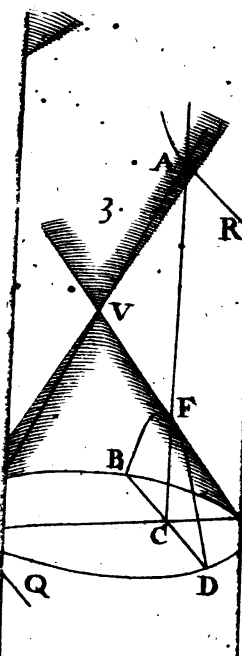
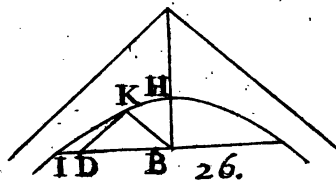
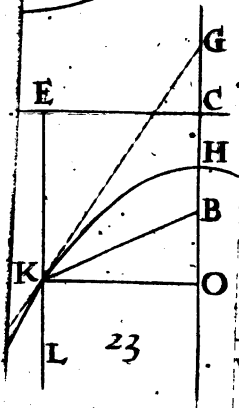
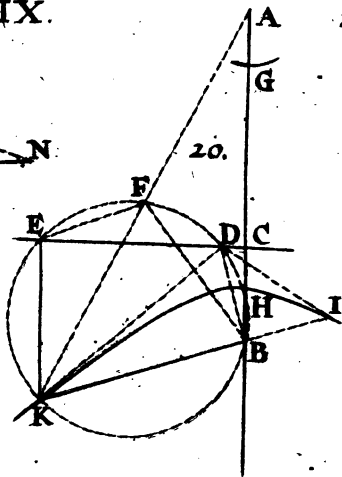
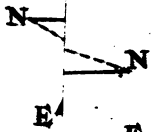
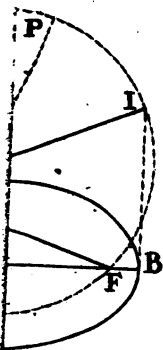


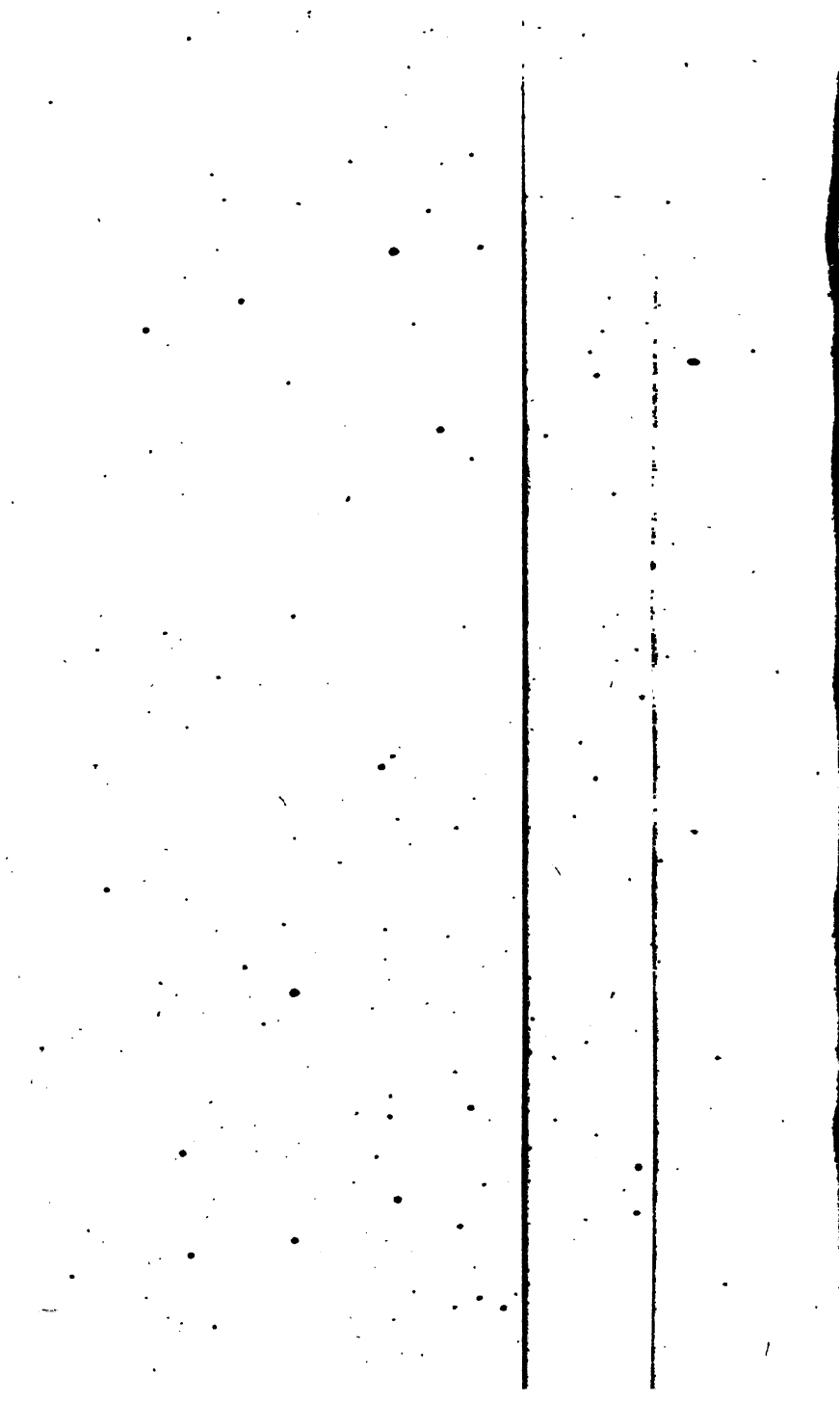
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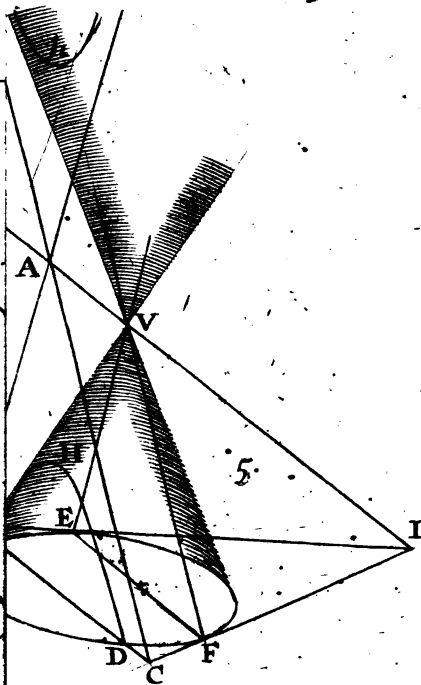
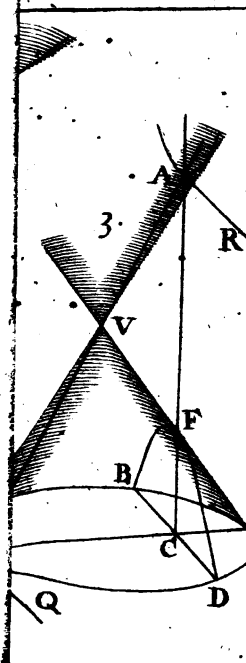
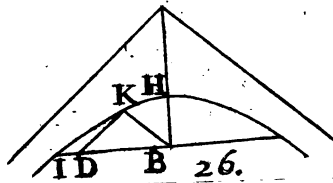
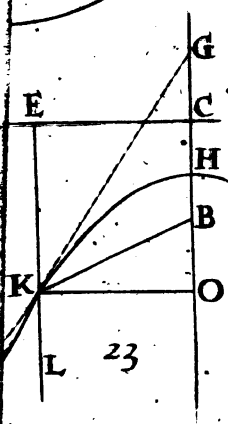
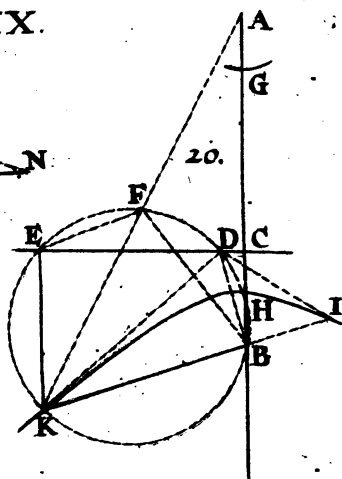
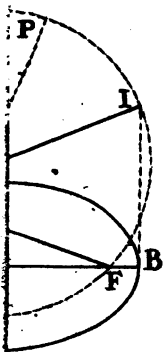
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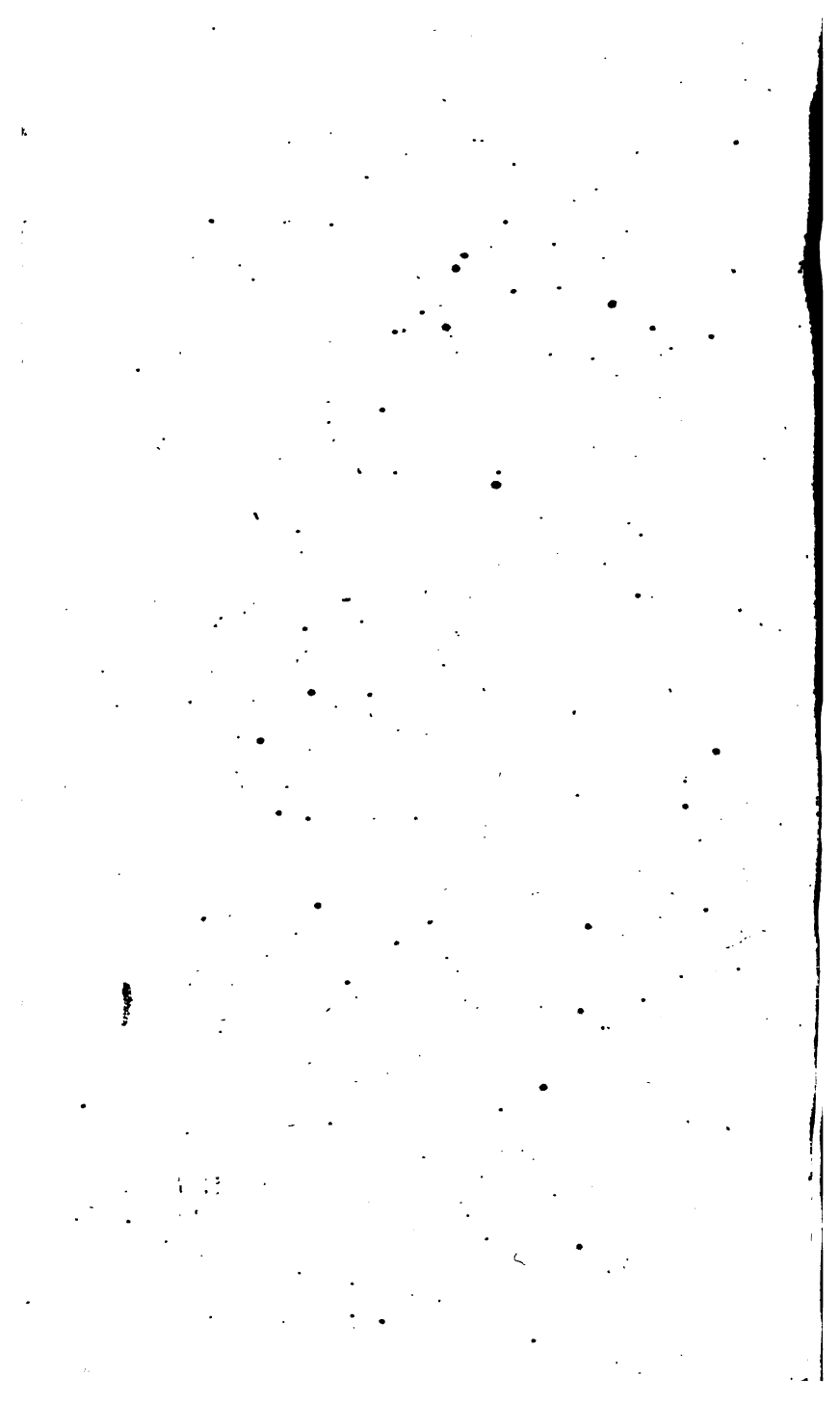
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*Coroll.* Si BK sit alteri asymptoto parallela, erit tri- 26.  
 ang. BKD isosceles; & ob  $BK + KD = BI$  &  $BK = KD$ , erit  $BK = \frac{1}{2}BI = \frac{1}{2}$  parametri axis.

*Scholium.* Inter Parabolæ diametros & rectas hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] asymptoto parallellas, maxima est (ut passim observare licuit) affinitas atque analogia; cujus rei modò ostensæ proprietates sunt signa præ aliis exempla.

**PARS**

## P A R S V.

## Propositio I. Probl. I.

1. *In plano quovis ACD, datâ positione rectâ ACF pro diametro sectionis conicæ [vel sect. opp.] quæ in hyp. vel. sect. opp. sit determinata, cum utrovis, vel unico, ejus vertice A, & duabus ordinatis DC, GF, ad eandem in quovis angulo ACD inclinatis;*
  - 2, 3. *Vel datâ (ut prius) diametro ACF, cum utroque vertice A, F, & unicâ ordinatâ CD, ad eandem in angulo ACD inclinatâ;*
  4. *Vel denique diametro AC, cum uno vertice A, & unicâ ordinatâ CD, ad diametrum AC sub angulo ACD inclinatâ, & rectâ DT pro contingente in ejus extremo D;*
- Hujusmodi sectionem in superficie conicâ exhibere.*  
*Oportet autem nec puncta G, D, nec rectam DT, cum dato vertice A in directum jacere.*

1. **P**RODUCTIS DC, GF in B, E, ut sit  $CB = CD$ ,  $EF = FG$ , Per parallelas BD, EG transeant duo plana invicem parallela BCK, EFI, ad planum ACD quomodolibet inclinata; In quorum utrovis, ~~ex gr. A~~ in illo per BCD, super BD tanquàm chordâ statuatur circulus BKDL; ex C erectâ in eodem plano ad BD perpendiculari LCK occurrente circulo in L, K, per rectas ACF, LCK transeat planum secans alterum ex planis parallelis in FI, quæ proinde erit ad LCK parallela.

Connexâ AK vel AL *ex.gr.* AK, hæc (producta si opus) secet FI in I; deinde in plano EFI per puncta E, G, I describatur circulus secans IF in H; connexa denique



denique HL fecet AK (utpote in eodem plano sitam) in V.

Superficie conicæ, vertice V, basi circulo BKDL vel HEIG, genitæ, cum plano ACD intersectio, viz. EBA DG, est sectio proposita.

Ob rectas BD, EG, & LK, HI parallelas, & ang. BCK (ex constr.) rectum, erunt LK, HI circulorum diametri. Bisectâ LK in N, ductâque VN (& si opus productâ,) bisecabit hæc HI in M, eritque VNM coni axis utrâvis basi, vertice V geniti.

Per VNM transeat planum secans circuli LBKD planum in NP, planum vero circuli HEIG in MO, eorumque peripherias in P, O, & connectantur PV, OP.

Erunt (ob plana parallela) PN, OM parallelæ, & propterea quod N, M sint circulorum centra, erit NK = NP, MI = MO, & ob sim. triang.

$$VN:VM::\left\{\begin{matrix}NK\\NP\end{matrix}\right\}:\left\{\begin{matrix}MI\\MO\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ unde rectæ}$$

VP, PO in directum jacent, & sic ubique; Una itaque eademque est superficies conica sive basi LBKD, sive HEIG, & vertice V genita. Transít verò per puncta G, D, A, B, E, bisecatque ACF rectas BD, EG, in C, F, unde (per Coroll. 10. prop. 20. p. 1.) est harum diameter; ideoque sectio GDABE est sectio proposita.

2. Si detur unica ordinata CD cum utroque vertice A, F: Faâ CB = CD, ductoque circulo LBKD, & rectâ LCK, ut in priore casu; In plano per ACF, LCK connexa LF occurrat connexæ AK in V, eritque superficie conicæ vertice V, basi LBKD, genitæ, cum plano ACD intersectio, viz. FBAD sectio proposita.

Transít enim per puncta B, A, D, F; Si vero planum secundum rectam VK superficiem contingat, secans planum circuli in KQ, planum vero sectionis in AR, erit ang. CKQ rectus, adeoque KQ parallela CD, quæ (per lemma 1. p. 1.) est parallela AR; tangit  
verò

verò  $AR$  sectionem in  $A$ , bisecatque  $AC$  rectam  $BD$  in  $C$ , unde (per *coroll.* 11. *prop.* 20.) est rectæ  $BCD$  atque huic parallelarum diameter; ideoque  $FBA D$  sectio proposita.

4. 3. Si, dato uno tantum vertice  $A$ , detur unica ordinata  $DC$ , cum rectâ  $DT$  pro contingente in ejus extremo: Ducto circulo  $LBKD$  & rectâ  $LCK$ , ut prius, circulum contingat  $DX$  in  $D$ ; Per  $DT$  &  $DX$  transeat planum secans planum per  $AC$ ,  $LCK$  in rectâ  $XT$  (nisi forte fuerit planum  $TDX$  plano  $ACK$  parallelum) cui occurrat connexa  $AK$  in  $V$ ; Erit superficier conicæ vertice  $V$ , basi  $LBKD$ , genitæ, cum plano  $ACD$  intersectio, viz.  $BAD$ , sectio proposita.

Transit enim per  $B, A, D$ ; Et quoniam, connexâ  $VD$ , planum  $VDX$  tangit superficiem, recta  $DT$  (quæ est in plano contingente) tanget sectionem: Quod verò recta  $AC$  sit ordinatæ  $BCD$ , atque huic parallelarum, diameter, patet ut in priore casu.

*Supple hos  
casus.*

Si in 1<sup>mo</sup> vel 3<sup>to</sup> casu datus unus vertex  $A$ , in 2<sup>do</sup> & duobus alteruter  $A$ , infinitè distet, (non existente in 1<sup>mo</sup> connexâ  $GD$ , in 3<sup>to</sup> rectâ  $DT$  parallâ  $AC$ ) hoc est, si reliquis datis, exhibenda sit sectio quæ sit Parabola; Ductâ rectâ  $AK$  parallâ  $ACF$ , manet reliqua constructio: Erit verò (ob  $AK$  parallam  $AC$ ) planum sectionis plano secundum  $VAK$  superficiem tangenti parallelum, ideoque sectio erit Parabola. In cæteris demonstratio haud erit diversa.

Si punctum  $V$  infinitè distet, hoc est, si rectæ  $HL, AK$  in primo casu,  $FL, AK$  in secundo, vel in tertio  $KA, TX$ , parallelæ sint, fit superficies cylindrica, quæ est superficies conica cujus vertex infinitè distat: sed mutatâ planorum ad invicem inclinatione, manente circulo; vel assumpto majoris minorisve diametri circulo, manente planorum inclinatione, vertex  $V$  ad distantiam finitam accedet. Idem intellige si in tertio casu planum  $TDX$  sit plano  $ACK$  parallelum.

Si puncta  $G, D$  in primo casu, vel recta  $DT$  in tertio,

tio, & datus vertex A in directum jacere intelligantur, Coincident puncta A, V, & loco sectionis conicæ prodibunt duæ rectæ, *i. e.* sectio per verticem.

Si simul datus vertex A infinite distet, & vel connexa G D in primo casu, vel recta D T in tertio, sit datæ diametro parallela, abeunte coni vertice in infinitum, Parabola in duas rectas diametro parallelas, & ab eadem utrinque æqualiter distantes abibit.

*Coroll.* Cum in quovis hujus propositionis casu, tam 1, 2, circulus L B K D, modò recta B D eidem inscribi possit, 3, 4, quàm plani ejusdem circuli ad planum A C D inclinatio pro libitu assumatur; His quomodolibet variatis, orientur superficies conicæ numero infinitæ, quarum quævis proposito satisfacit.

Prop. II. Probl. II.

*Datis in plano duabus rectis non parallelis A G, A C, 5.  
pro Hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] asymptotis, & extra  
easdem puncto B per quod sectio transeat, Hujusmodi  
sectionem in superficie conicâ exhibere.*

Per B ductâ G B C datas rectas in G, C secante, factâque C D = B G, super B D tanquam chordâ statuatur cujuscvis magnitudinis Circulus B E F D, in plano scilicet ad planum A G C quomodolibet inclinato: Ex punctis G, C circulum contingant G E, C F; junctisque tactibus E, F, erit E F parallela G C: Nam (ob G B = D C, & propter circulum)  $G D \times G B = G E q = C D \times C B = C F q$ , *i. e.*  $C F = G E$ ; unde, si G E, C F parallelæ sint, erit E F parallela G C; si concurrant in I, erit (ob circ.) etiam E I = F I, unde iterum erit E F parallela G C.

Per E F igitur transeat planum plano A G C parallelum, secans plana per A C, C F & A G, G E in rectis F V, E V: Si vertice V, basi circulo B E F D, generetur conica superficies, erit ejus intersectio cum plano G A C, *viz.* B H D, sectio proposita.

O

Nam

Nam, cum sectio fiat à plano  $GAC$  plano per verticem  $EVF$  superficiem secante parallelo, erit Hyperbola [vel sect. opp.] Transit etiam per  $B$ ; Tangunt vero plana  $VFC$ ,  $VEG$  superficiem conicam; proindeque erunt  $AG$ ,  $AC$  (per prop. 13. p. 1.) sectionis asymptoti.

5. *Coroll.* Pro variâ circuli  $BEFD$  magnitudine, plani ejusdem circuli ad planum  $GAC$  inclinatione, vel rectæ  $BC$  positione, orientur superficies conicæ numero infinitæ, quarum quævis proposito satisfacit.

Prop. III. Probl. III.

- 6, 7, 8. *Datis in plano quinque punctis*  $P, Q, R, S, T$ , (quorum unum, vel duo quævis, secundum datas directiones à reliquis infinite distare possunt,) per quæ sectionem conicam [vel sect. opp.] transire oportet; Hujusmodi sectionem in superficie conicâ exhibere.

*Oportet autem ex datis punctis nulla tria in directum jacere; Nec (quod idem esset) punctum aliquod secundum rectæ duo alia conjungentis directionem infinite distare.*

Connexis ex. gr.  $QP, RP$ , [aut ductis secundum datam directionem parallelis,] agantur his respectivè parallelæ  $TX, TY$ , quibus connexæ  $QS, RS$ , [aut ductæ secundum datam directionem ad invicem parallelæ] occurrant in  $x, y$ , respectivè; junctæque  $RQ$ , secante  $TX$  in  $X$ , fiat  $Tx : TX :: Ty : TY$ , (sumptò  $Y$  ad easdem partes puncti  $T$  respectu  $y$ , ad quas jacet  $X$  respectu  $x$ ), & connectatur  $RY$ .

Per  $Q$  ducatur  $QK$  ipsi  $RY$  parallela, secans  $TX$  in  $K$ , fiatque  $Tx : Ty :: TK : TI$ , (sumptò  $I$  ad easdem partes puncti  $T$  respectu  $y$ , ad quas jacet  $K$  respectu  $x$ ), & connectatur  $RI$  occurrens  $QK$  in  $V$ .

Bisectâ  $QV$  in  $M$ , connexæque  $RM$ , per  $T$  agatur  $TO$  ipsis  $RY, QV$  parallela, occurrens  $RM$  in  $O$ ; Si diametro  $ROM$ , vertice  $R$ , ordinatis  $QM, TO$ , fiat

**fiat** in superficie conicâ (juxta prop. 1.) sectio conica  
[vel sect. opp.] erit eadem sectio quæsitâ.

Nam recta  $RY$  (per *coroll.* 8. prop. 20. p. 1.) sectionem in  $R$  contingit; Suntque (per constr.) præter tantum  $R$  puncta  $T$  &  $Q$  ad sectionem, adeoque (ob  $QM = MV$ ) punctum  $V$ ; Unde, propter  $Tx : Ty :: Tx : Ty :: TK : TI$ , sectio (per *cor.* 3. prop. 35. p. 1.) transibit per  $P$ ; & propter  $Tx : Ty$  vel  $TK : TI :: Tx : Ty$  (per ejusdem prop. *coroll.* 2.) transit per  $S$ ; aut saltem erunt  $QP, RP$ , vel  $QS, RS$  sectionis asymptoto vel parabolæ diametris parallelæ.

Incidente puncto  $V$  in  $Q$ , diametro  $RQ$ , verticibus  $R, Q$ , ordinatâ ex  $T$  parallelâ  $RY$ , exhibenda est sectio, per prop. 1. cas. 2. &  $QV$  sectionem continget. Supple figuras horum casuum.

Si fortè recta  $RM$  transit per  $T$ , Diametro  $RT$ , verticibus  $R, T$ , ordinatâ  $QM$ , exhibenda est sectio.

Si ordinata per  $T$  transit per  $S$  vel  $Q$ , Ductâ per  $R$  rectâ bisecante  $ST$ , vel  $QT$ , hâc sumptâ pro diametro, dimidiâ  $ST$  vel  $QT$  pro ordinatâ, vertice  $R$ , & aliâ ordinatâ per  $Q$  vel  $S$ , exhibenda est sectio. Haud absimilis est casus, si ordinata ex  $T$  vel  $Q$  transit per  $P$ .

Si coincident puncta  $Q, S$ , hoc est, si detur recta  $QS$  pro contingente in  $Q$ , coincident rectæ  $SRy$ ,  $QXR$ , rectaque  $Qx$  .i.e.  $QS$  (per *coroll.* 1. prop. 35. p. 1.) continget sectionem, quod oportuit. Idem erit de punctis  $Q, P$ , per ejusdem prop. *coroll.* 4.

Sin coincidentibus  $Q, S$  vel  $Q, P$ , ordinata per  $T$  transit per  $Q$ , Vertice  $R$ , ordinatâ dimidiâ  $QT$ , diametro rectâ per  $R$  bisecante  $QT$ , & contingente  $QS$  vel  $QP$ , exhibenda est sectio, per prop. 1. cas. 3.

Si  $P$  vel  $S$  ipsi  $R$  coincidat, hoc est, si detur  $RP$  vel  $RS$  pro contingente, coincidet  $RY$  ipsi  $RP$  vel  $RS$ , propter  $TX$  infinitam, vel æqualem  $Tx$ .

In omnibus his casibus, manet reliqua, tam constructio, quàm demonstratio; aliquando etiam utraque evadit simplicior.

Cùm hæc constructio manifestè requirat, quodd (ratione munerum quæ singulis punctis assignavimus) præ-

- ter P vel S nullum infinite distet, quodque nec P ipsi S, nec Q ipsi R, nec T alii cuivis coincidat; ut in casu, ubi dantur (pro quinque punctis) duæ rectæ quæ in datis punctis contingant cum infinite distante puncto, directe locum non habeat; Nihilominus ad hunc quoque casum extendi potest. Nam si tangentes QP, RS concurrant in A; per A ductâ rectâ AB, secundum infinite distantis puncti T directionem, secante tactus conjungentem in B, bisectâque AB in  $\epsilon$ ; duarum contingentium & puncti  $\epsilon$  ope exhibebitur sectio, cujus asymptoto, vel diametris (si parabola fuerit,) erit AB [vel PT] parallela: secus enim propter prop. 1. p. 2. non bisecaretur AB à sectione in  $\epsilon$ , quod, si parallela sit, omnino fiet per ejusdem prop. *coroll.* 4. vel ejusdem partis prop. 2. Sin contingentes parallelæ sint; Erit medium punctum tactus conjungentis B sectionis centrum, per quod secundum infinite distantis puncti directionem ductâ rectâ BC secante unam ex tangentibus in C, erit hæc una ex asymptotis, factâque PE = PC, erit connexa BE altera; reditque casus in illum prop. præcedentis.

Si pro duobus punctis detur recta quæ in dato puncto contingat, oportet ut non per aliud ex datis punctis transeat, nec sit rectis secundum quarum directionem aliquod ex datis punctis infinite distat parallela. Nam uti recta in tribus punctis sectioni non occurrit, ita contingens sectionem ei non amplius occurrit, nec potest esse asymptoto hyperbolæ vel parabolæ diametris parallela.

*Coroll.* Hinc, & ex *coroll.* prop. 1. sequitur Inveniri posse superficies conicas numero infinitas quarum quævis proposito satisfacit.

#### Prop. IV. Probl. IV.

- 11, 12. Per data quævis quinque puncta P, Q, R, S, T [quorum unum, vel duo infinite distare possunt,] sectionem conicam vel sect. opp. in plano describere. Oportet autem

*Supple reli-  
quos casus.*

*autem horum nulla tria in directum jacere, nec aliquod secundum duo alia conjungentis directionem infinite distare.*

Junctis *ex gr.*  $PQ, PR$  &  $SQ, SR$ , [ vel ductis secundum datas directiones parallelis si  $P$  vel  $S$  infinite distet, ) agantur ipsis  $PQ, PR$  respectivè parallelæ  $TX, TY$ , rectis  $QS, RS$  in  $X, Y$  occurrentes, in quibus fumantur puncta  $x, y$  vel simul ad easdem, vel simul ad contrarias puncti  $T$  partes, ad quas jacent  $X, Y$ , ut sit  $TX : TY :: Tx : Ty$ , & connectantur  $Qx, Ry$  sese in  $f$  intersecantes, vel forte inter se parallelæ; Erit punctum  $f$  ad sectionem, vel saltem erunt  $Qx, Ry$  hyperbolæ [ vel sect. opp. ] asymptoto, vel parabolæ diametris parallelæ. Atque hoc modo innumera puncta inveniri possunt.

Quodd sectio conica [ vel sect. opp. ] per puncta  $P, Q, R, S, T$  omnino transire possit, liquet per prop. præced. Et quodd unica, per *coroll. 5. prop. 35. p. 1*; Ad quam (per ejusdem prop. *coroll. 2.*) erit punctum  $f$ , vel saltem erunt  $Qx, Ry$  asymptoto hyperbolæ, vel parabolæ diametris parallelæ.

Si, pro duobus punctis, detur positione recta quæ in dato ejus puncto contingat, (quam per aliud quodvis ex datis punctis non transire oportet, ) Concipe puncta  $Q, P$  vel  $Q, S$  in dato illo puncto coire, & à datâ illâ rectâ conjungi; Et si duæ dentur ejusmodi rectæ, concipe punctum  $R$  & residuum ex punctis  $P, S$  coincidere, & à secundâ rectâ conjungi: Et non erit constructio vel demonstratio diversa. 13. *pro omnibus casibus.*

Si vero simul cum duabus contingentibus detur punctum infinite distans, invento novo (finite distante) puncto, ut in simili casu prop. præced. Sectio hæc methodo describi potest; Si vero contingentes parallelæ sint, inventis (quemadmodum ibi ostendimus) asymptotis, describetur per prop. sequentem.

*Coroll. 1.* Hinc & ex prop. 35. p. 1. cum *coroll. 5.* liquet, Eorundem quinque punctorum, utcumque vices permut.

permutantium, ope, eandem semper sectionem [vel sect. opp.] describi.

*Coroll. 2.* Et si pauciora dentur sectionis puncta, ita tamen ut simul cum aliis datis inde determinari possint tot alia ejus puncta, ut sint in universum quinque, (diametrorum parabolæ sive asymptoti hyperbolæ directione pro uno puncto æstimatâ, rectâ vero quæ in dato ejusdem puncto contingat pro duobus,) Sectio hæc methodo describi potest.

Exempli gratiâ.

Si dentur centrum, & tria tantum puncta sectionis, vel duo cum contingente in eorum altero, dantur totidem ex alterâ parte centri per prop. 22. & *coroll. 8.* prop. 20. p. 1.

Similiter datis tribus punctis, vel duobus & contingente in eorum altero, datâque positione rectâ pro diametro cum angulo quem ad eandem faciant ordinatæ, dantur totidem ad alteras partes diametri per prop. 20. p. 1. Et si in hoc casu dentur tria tantum puncta, quorum unum in ipsam diametrum incidit, dabitur contingens in hoc puncto per *coroll. 8.* prop. 20. p. 1.

Si detur magnitudine recta pro diametro transversâ, proindeque duo extrema ejus puncta pro verticibus, & unum præterea punctum per quod sectio transeat, cum angulo ordinarum; dabuntur duæ contingentes in verticibus per *coroll. 8.* prop. 20. p. 1.

Si, pro Ellipsi, detur transversa diameter unâ cum secundâ diametro huic conjugatâ ad eandem in dato angulo inclinatâ, idem est casus cum præcedenti. Pro hyperbolâ vero [vel sect. opp.] datâ transversâ diametro, atque secundâ huic conjugatâ sub dato angulo, ad eandem inclinatâ, ductâque pro contingente huic æquali & parallelâ per utrumvis extremum transversæ punctum, quæ ibidem bisecetur, Rectæ conjungentes centrum & extrema contingentis puncta, erunt asymptoti, per def. ad prop. 23. p. 1; quarum ope, & alterutrius punctorum extremorum diametri transversæ, commodius



dius describetur sectio per propositionem sequentem.

Si pro Hyperbolâ [ vel sect. opp. ] aut Ellipsi, detur transversa diameter ejusque parameter, cum angulo ordinatarum, Idem est casus cum præcedenti; nam ex his datis innotescit secunda diameter huic conjugata per prop. 24. p. 1.

Pro Parabolâ, datis tribus tantum punctis cum diametrorum directione, ductâque secundum hanc directionem rectâ quæ conjungentem duo quævis ex datis punctis bisecet, & per residuum punctum ductâ conjungenti parallelâ, Dabitur aliud punctum ex contrariâ parte diametri.

Si cum directione diametrorum parabolæ dentur duo puncta, & recta pro contingente in eorum altero; Ductâ per contactus punctum diametro, erit casus similis præcedenti.

Datis verò rectâ pro parabolæ diametro & puncto in eodem pro vertice, cum angulo ordinatarum, & diametri parametro; Ductâ per datum punctum rectâ sub angulo dato pro contingente, ductâque utcumque huic parallelâ diametrum secante pro ordinatâ: Ex abscissa & parametro innotescit (ex prop. 25. p. 1.) longitudo ordinatæ, adeoque duo alia puncta sectionis.

Si pro parabolâ dentur duo puncta in quibus datæ duæ rectæ (non parallelæ) sectionem contingant; Per contingentium occursum & medium punctum conjungentis data puncta ductâ rectâ, innotescit diametrorum directio per prop. 20, p. 1. ejusque *coroll.* 3.

Redeuntque aded hi omnes casus in hujus prop. casum generalem; Atque alios similiter casus ed reducere licebit.

*Scholium.* Hujus methodi sectiones conicas describendi facillima est atque expeditissima praxis. In rectis <sup>pro omnibus casibus.</sup> TX, TY sumptis TI, T<sub>r</sub> particulis in ratione TX ad TY; notatisque ex utrâque puncti T parte I, II, III &c. 1, 2, 3 &c. ad designandum TI, T<sub>r</sub> semel, bis, ter &c. sumptas, & per correspondentia puncta (juxta legem prius positam) ductis QI, R<sub>1</sub>; QII, R<sub>2</sub>; QIII, R<sub>3</sub> 14.

R<sub>3</sub> &c. in  $\sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$ ,  $\zeta$ , &c. concurrentibus, erunt hæc totidem puncta sectionis describendæ.

Cum ad rectarum T X, T Y puncta magis longinqua devenit fuerit quàm praxi convenit, aut rectarum Q I, R I intersectio magis obliqua evaserit quàm ut sitis accuratè notari possit, utrique incommodo meti licet, punctorum primò datorum loco, alia & commoda ex jam inventis adhibendo.

Innotescet autem, (si opus fuerit,) nondum descripti sectione, cujus generis futura sit. Nam si juxta *coroll. 1. prop. 35. p. 1.* ad tria puncta ducantur totidem tangentes, (punctis in hanc rem vices permutantibus,) earum ope duæ diametri (per *prop. 20. p. 1.*) inveniri possunt; Quæ si ad easdem partes cujusvis tactus conjungentis concurrant ad quas ipsæ tangentes, Erit sectio Hyperbola [sive sectiones opp.] Quod etiam erit, si duo simul dentur puncta infinite distantia. Si diametri concurrant ad contrarias partes tactus conjungentis ad quas ipsæ tangentes, Erit sectio Ellipsis; quæ etiam (pro punctorum situ) forte circuli circumferentia evadat. Sin parallelæ fuerint diametri, erit sectio Parabola. Et notandum est, quòd, si detur una contingens cum tribus punctis, duas tantum novas contingentes ducere opus fuerit: Sin dentur duæ contingentes cum uno puncto, priusquam tertia ducatur, inveniendum erit (per methodum præcedentem) novum punctum sectionis, ad quod vel tertia illa contingens ducatur, vel quòcum prius punctum vices permutet; Secus deerit punctum quod puncti E. in *fig. coroll. 1. prop. 35. p. 1.* (i. e. puncti T in *fig. hujus prop.*) munere fungatur, quod ab aliis omnibus diversum esse necesse est.

Si dentur duæ contingentes parallelæ cum uno puncto, Erit sectio Hyperbola [vel sect. opp.] aut Ellipsis, prout punctum illud extra, intrave, parallelas jacuerit.

Methodus hæc ad casus, ubi dantur rectæ quæ in punctis infinite distantibus contingant, hoc est, ubi dantur tria puncta cum unâ asymptoto, vel unum cum utràque, non extenditur, propter duo saltem puncta secundum

cundam eandem directionem infinite distantia, proindeque coincidere censenda, quæ, nè X, Y (unum vel utrumque) in infinitum abeant, diversa esse oportet. His verò datis, facillimè conficitur problemata per propositionem sequentem.

Prop. V. Probl. V.

*Datis Hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] utraq[ue] asymptoto A H, G H, & extra easdem uno puncto B per quod sectio transeat; vel datâ unâ asymptoto cum tribus punctis B, D, F, ita ut nec omnia tria in directum jaceant, nec conjungens duo aliqua sit datæ asymptoto parallela: Sectionem describere.* 15.

1. Si detur utraq[ue] asymptotos cum uno puncto B, Per B ducantur utcumque quotlibet rectæ B A, B C &c. uni asymptotum in A, C &c. alteri in G, E &c. respective occurrentes, fiantque G F, E D &c. ipsis A B, C B &c. respective æquales, Erunt puncta F, D &c. ad sectionem.

Nam si asymptotis A H, G H, per punctum B fiat (per prop. 2.) hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] hæc à lineâ sic descriptâ (propter coroll. 1. prop. 15. p. 1.) non erit diversa.

2. Sin una tantum detur asymptotos A H, cum tribus punctis B, D, F, Junctæ B D, B F occurrant datæ asymptoto in A, C, factisque  $DE = CB$ ,  $FG = AB$  connectatur E G, occurret hæc necessario rectæ A C alicubi in H; nam si esset ei parallela, ob  $AB = FG$  &  $CB = DE$ , esset connexa D F parallela A C contra hypothese[m]: Sumptâ itaque E G pro alterâ asymptoto, casus hic in priorem redibit. 15.

Si ex datis tribus punctis duo coincident, hoc est, si detur unum punctum cum rectâ quæ in dato puncto contingat quæ non sit datæ asymptoto parallela, Concipe duo puncta coincidere & à datâ rectâ conjungi, & non erit casus diversus.

15. Si ex tribus punctis unum infinite distet, hoc est, si duo tantum dentur puncta, ex. gr. B, D, cum alterius asymptoti directione (quæ cum datæ asymptoti directione non sit eadem) Connexa BD occurrente datæ asymptoto in C, factaque  $DE = CB$ , per E secundum datam directionem ducatur EG; Hæc pro alterâ asymptoto assumptâ, confit iterum problema per casum 1.

Prop. VI. Probl. VI.

16. *Data pro Hyperbolæ [vel sect. opp.] axe determinato vel majore Ellipseos, rectâ AB, cum utroque*  
 17. *foco F, G, ut sit  $AF = GB$ ; Sectionem, vel sect. opp. describere.*

In FG (productâ pro hyperbolâ vel sect. opp.) sumatur utcumque punctum C; centro utrovis foco F vel G, intervallo AC, rursus centro residuo foco G vel F, intervallo CB, describantur arcus circulares sese intersecantes in D; Erit punctum D ad sectionem: Eodemque modo, novorum punctorum C ope, innumera ejusmodi puncta D inveniri possunt.

Junctis FD, GD, Ob  $DG = AC$  vel  $BC$ ,  $FD = BC$  vel  $AC$  erit pro Hyperb.  $FD - DG$  vel  $DG - FD$ , pro Ellipsi  $FD + DG = AB$ : Si igitur transversâ diametro AB, & secundâ huic conjugatâ ita sumptâ ut ejus quadratum æquale sit rectangulo AG  $\times$  GB, & angulo ordinarum recto, juxta coroll. 2. prop. 4. fieri intelligatur sectio [vel sect. opp.] cui GD ex. gr. (si opus producta) occurrat in d, & connectatur Fd; erunt (per prop. 1. p. 4.) Foci F, G; & (per prop. 5. p. 4.) in hyperb. vel sect. opp.  $Fd - dG$  vel  $dG - Fd = AB = FD - DG$  vel  $DG - FD$ ; in Ellipsi  $Fd + dG = AB = FD + DG$ ; quod fieri non potest nisi conicidant D, d; & sic ubique.

## Prop. VII. Probl. VII.

*Datis Parabola axē AF, vertice A, & foco F; Sectionem describere.* 18.

In FA, ultra A productā, sumatur  $AB = AF$ , & ducatur BE ad AB perpendicularis; sumptoque in AF, ultra A, puncto C, centro C intervallo FC descriptus arcus secet BE in E; deinde centris E, F, eodem intervallo descripti arcus sese intersecent in D; Erit punctum D ad sectionem: Eodemque modo innumera ejus puncta inveniri possunt.

Est enim quadrilaterum FCE D (per construct.) æquilaterum, adeoque parallelogrammum, unde ED parallela AF, &  $FD = DE$ : Si jam diametro BAF, vertice A, parametro  $= 4 AF$ , angulo ordinarum recto, fieri intelligatur (juxta coroll. 2. prop. 4.) parabola, atque huic (si opus producta) occurrat ED in d; & connectatur Fd, erit (per prop. 2. p. 4.) Focus F, & (per prop. 10. p. 4.)  $ED = Fd$ ; connexaque EF, erunt ob commune latus EF & communem angulum FED, triangula isoscelia FDE, FdE invicem æqualia, hoc est coincident D; d; Et sic ubique.

## Prop. VIII. Probl. VIII.

*Datis duabus rectis FN, FA sese in puncto F, intersecantibus, & in earum alterā alio puncto A; Hyperbolam [vel sectiones oppositas] describere, cujus focus aliter sit F, recta FN axis, recta FA asymptoto parallela, & punctum A ad sectionem; Oportet autem ut angulus NFA non sit rectus.* 19.

In recta FA, ultra A, sumatur  $AB = FA$ , & ex B demittatur in FN perpendicularis BN; In FA, ex utraque parte puncti F, sumpto puncto C, ita tamen ut sit CF major perpendiculari à C in rectam BN de-

missa, Centro C, intervallo CF, describatur arcus circuli secans BN in E, rursus centris E, F eodem intervallo descripti arcus sese interfecent in D; Erit punctum D ad sectionem: Eodemque modo quolibet ejusmodi puncta inveniri possunt.

Ducta AL parallela FN secante NB in L, dividitur NF in K ut sit  $FA : AL :: FK : KN$ , productaque FN fiat.

1.  $FK - KN : KN :: FK : KI$ , productaque FI fiat  $IG = KF$ ; Hocis F, G, aut transversio IK, (juxta prop. 6.) sunt sectiones oppositae, quarum uni occurrat FA intra, & ducatur a F parallela FK secans NB in I. Propter proport. 1. et componendo.

2.  $FK : KN :: \{2FK + KI\} : KI ::$  (per prop. 9. p. 4.)  $FA : AL ::$  (prius)  $FA : AL$ ; Coniungunt itaq; puncta A, L. Nam si dicatur  $Fa = FA$  (cum NL, FA ultra L, A producta cessante in B) erit  $La = LA$  contra quam oportuit, & vice versa; Unde punctum A erit ad sectionem. Rursus per proport. 2. alternando & dividendo.

$\frac{GF - FK}{IF} :: FK :: \frac{KI - KN}{CN \text{ in } IN} :: KN$ ,

erit itaq; (propter Coroll. 1. prop. 1. p. 2.) punctum N illud in quod coeunt tangentes in extremis ordinatae ad diametrum KF per F ductae; quae ordinata (cum KF axis sit) erit parallela NB, utpote ad KF perpendicularis; Eritque adeo AF asymptoto parallela; fecus enim occurreret sectioni vel sect. opp. in binis punctis, & (propter prop. 3. p. 2.) non esset  $FA = AB$  contra quam fieri praeceptum est. Quod vero punctum D sit ad sectionem, eodem modo liquet quo (prop. praeced.) in parabola.

E I N I S

